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TELEPHONE COMPANY OBJECTS TO REPORT ON RATE REDUCTIONS

Attorney Hall Presents the Argument for the Corporation Today at Highway Commission Hearing.

NEEDS MORE STUDY

Diversified Interests Are Concerned in the Solution of the Problem of Determining an Equitable Scale of Charges.

GIST OF THE OBJECTIONS.
The New England Telephone and Telegraph Company today objects to several proposed rate changes on the ground that it cannot afford to make them. The company says:

It has millions invested in its plant. It must depend for its revenue on the patronage of the public.

Solution of the problem of equitable rates requires time and further study.

Interests of subscribers are too diversified to enable them to pass judgment on the issue.

Subscribers, although wanting lower rates, do not desire them at the expense of efficiency of the service.

Reduction in annual revenue amounting to between \$750,000 and \$900,000 would ensue from adoption of the recommendations in the Jackson report.

The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company was given an opportunity today to express its views in regard to the proposed changes in telephone rates recommended to the highway commission by its expert, Prof. D. C. Jackson, at a hearing before the commission in the Ford building.

Atty. Edward K. Hall, representing the company, while favoring the recommendations in the main, objected to several of the proposed changes on the ground that the company cannot afford to make them. Mr. Hall said he wished it understood that the company approaches the solution of this complicated and important problem entirely in the spirit of cooperation.

The company, he continued, has invested millions of dollars in the telephone plant of Boston and the Commonwealth. Already over 200,000 miles of wire are underground in the streets, and that means that the company is here to stay for years to come. It must depend for its revenue upon the patronage of the public. It would be suicidal for the company not to consider its interest not only identical but dependent upon the interests of its patrons.

The company's selfish interest is to earn in the aggregate a fair profit on the property, and there the company's selfish interest absolutely ceases. Beyond that point the company is more anxious than even the commission or any one else can possibly be that its rate schedules shall be fair as to different localities, fair as to different individuals and equitable as to different classes of service—or in other words that each user of the telephone should pay no more than his fair share in proportion to his use.

The company at all times stands ready to cooperate with this commission in any study looking towards solutions of this problem, but it should be understood that it is no simple task and there are no analogies in other lines of public service that offer such assistance.

Take gas for instance. Each consumer pays so much per foot delivered at the consumer's door. But with the telephone it is a matter of delivering the consumer's own voice inside the door of any one of 200,000 or more consumers at any time, day or night. There is not only the question of how many services, but how far a distance, and you are considering a district of over 400 square miles. One call goes across the street, another 4 miles, another 10, another 20.

There are not only over 50 exchanges in the district under consideration, but there are nearly as many municipalities, from the city to the rural community, with widely varying business interests, and consequently widely varying needs as to telephone service.

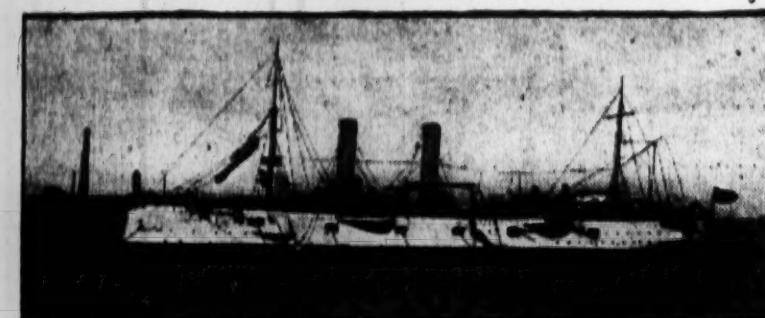
But when it comes down to individuals, then comes the widest variance in telephone requirements. Compare the business house that uses 25,000 a year with the home of one of its clerks who uses less than 300. Compare the store, and the one that finds it cheaper to call customers for their orders than to send an order wagon. Compare the use of a telephone at a fruit stand with that of the Boston Elevated railway.

The problem as of arranging rate schedules as to make each one of these 100,000 telephone subscribers in this district pay his full proportionate share and no more than his full proportionate share of total expense necessary to furnish service, is no small problem. It will not be solved in a day. It will not be solved in a week or a month.

Professor Jackson, after two years of study, presents what he calls an approximation to the solution. I do not recall any two different persons who have agreed at these hearings as to the

State Sailors Board Ship

Four divisions of Massachusetts naval militia take up quarters on the U. S. cruiser Chicago.



(Photo by Chickering.)

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER CHICAGO.

Companies A and C with two engineer divisions of Massachusetts forces now on board for training season.

FOUR divisions, companies A and C and the two engineer divisions of the state naval militia moved on board their ship, the U. S. S. Chicago, Wednesday evening at the navy yard. Owing to the absence of the officers of company E, who are on detail for the torpedo boats, they did not leave the armory with their shipmates.

The men carried their sea bags, which contained their uniforms, and on Saturday afternoon they plan to transfer the mattresses and blankets and much of the smaller dunnage.

An excellent watch, quarter and station watch was prepared by Capt. John L. Sticht, U. S. N., the navy officer in charge of the ship.

In the absence of Lieut. Comdr. Daniel M. Goodridge, acting chief of brigade,

PRESIDENT WORKING ON ANTI-INJUNCTION LEGISLATION TODAY

NO POSTAL BANK DEPOSITS YET.

A despatch today from Washington says: When President Taft signs the bill for the establishment of postal savings banks it will be a law in full force. It will be some time, nevertheless, before the people will be able to take their savings to the postoffices and enjoy the confident assurance that under Uncle Sam's protection the money will be there when they choose to call for it.

The surprising discovery was made today that the House bill, which was passed by the Senate, is minus any provision fixing the time when it shall take effect, so that theoretically it is effective immediately. The intention of Congress, however, was to make the law effective at some time far enough in the future to give the board of trustees opportunity to perfect the system for the operation of the postal banks, and necessarily there must be some delay in starting the project. The bill is now at the White House awaiting the President's signature.

WASHINGTON—The postal savings bank bill having been accepted by the Senate late Wednesday afternoon with the House amendments intact, this measure, together with the campaign publicity and reclamation bond issue bills will be signed by the President within the next 24 hours.

The bill contained nine promises of considerable importance, and Congress, counting the new tariff law, has acted as to six of them. The promises still unfulfilled relate to currency reform, which is under way and may be reached next year, a special commission having it in hand; ship subsidy, which one house has acted upon, but which will get no further than that at this time, and anti-injunctions, as to which neither house has done anything. Mr. Roosevelt got in all the seven years of his administration.

By the time the session adjourns the President will have got practically every important item of the Chicago platform and of his several messages to Congress. It is predicted among Republicans today that from this time the coksure talk about the next House being Democratic will slow down to some degree.

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(Continued on Page Seven, Column One.)

SIX INDICTMENTS IN COLEMAN CASE RETURNED TODAY

The United States circuit grand jury, which reported to Judge LeBaron C. Colt at the federal building today, returned six indictments, two of them against Martin J. Walsh, one containing 31 counts of aiding and abetting George W. Coleman in wrecking the National City Bank of Cambridge and the second five counts of aiding Coleman in the misappropriation of the bank's funds. The sum involved is \$120,000. One of the other indictments was against Francis J. Wood of Somerville for alleged perjury in the Kellher trial. The other three indictments were secret.

Walsh is now a fugitive from justice, and it is alleged was one of the faro gang and responsible for George Coleman misappropriating the funds of the bank. The government has offered a reward of \$200 for his arrest.

United States District Attorney French stated that the other secret indictments were against persons who figured in the Kellher trial and the faro gang. Arrests are expected today. District Attorney French announced this morning he would sail for Europe with his son Jonathan W., a freshman at Yale University, on the steamship *Romance*, which will leave Boston Saturday morning. There will be no arraignment of the indicted persons until next week and the grand jury will not be called in again unless it is absolutely necessary.

Harvey C. Pratt, counsel for William J. Kellher, stated today that his client would probably obtain bail by Saturday. It is understood that \$40,000 of the \$50,000 bail has been raised. Mr. Pratt will ask for an extension of time to file his bill of exceptions to the Kellher case. The court had set July 15.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

SPAIN IS AGAINST VATICAN'S REPLY

MADRID—Premier Canalejas has received by telegraph a summary of the Vatican's reply to his proposals and he has had a conference with the King to discuss further action. It is understood that the reply is unsatisfactory.

Clerical agitation is growing in Barcelona and Seville, while the clerical party in Madrid has begun a campaign against the ministry. The government has closed seven schools conducted by the Order of Christian Brothers in fulfillment of the imperial decree of May 31, which directed that unauthorized religious orders seek immediate authorization.

Bankers' ENJOY OUTING IN AUTOS

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—The summer outing of the Northern Bankers Association is continuing today at Hotel Wentworth, New Castle, upward of 100 members being present.

The bankers are entertaining the members of the association and their guests with automobile trips to historical places.

President F. W. Sawyer of Milford and Secretary H. T. Robbins of Newport are in charge of the outing.

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

EXERCISES IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE BEGUN THROUGHOUT BOSTON

Normal Students Are Given 120 Diplomas by Board Chairman at Graduation This Morning.

GIRLS ARE HONORED

Graduation exercises in the Boston public schools began today.

Exercises were held at the Boston normal school beginning at 9:30 o'clock, and 120 students were graduated.

After the opening hymn there was an address by the Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., of the Old South church. All present then joined in the singing of a southern melody, "Dry Yo' Eyes," which was printed in the program. Diplomas were then awarded by David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee.

Following musical numbers from Boehm and Nevin there was a short address by the head master, Walter C. Boyden. The exercises were closed with the playing and singing of Offenbach's "Barcarolle" by all present. The hall was completely filled with relatives and friends of the graduates. After the exercises they lingered about the building for over an hour saying farewells to fellow graduates.

The graduation exercises of the girls' high school took place this morning in the assembly hall of the school. Over 180 girls received diplomas. Dr. John Tatlow, who was formerly master of the girls' high, and who retires this year from his position as principal of the girls' Latin, addressed the graduates. Joseph Lee of the Boston school committee presented the diplomas.

The program was as follows:

Chorus, "Protect Us, O Father Mighty" (Gurschmann); reading, with responses, by the headmaster and the graduating class; chorus, "Love Is Spring" (Mendelssohn-Shelley); address by Dr. John Tatlow, headmaster of girls' Latin school; semi-chorus, "Moonrise" (Czibulka); address by Joseph Lee, member of Boston school board; chorus, "Music" (Schubert-Marshall); presentation of diplomas by Mr. Lee; hymn, "Thine Forever, God of Love."

Seventy-one diplomas will be awarded at the Brookline High school this evening at Shaller hall, in the main building on Gorham avenue. Three are graduating from the classical course, 22 from the sub-classical, eight from the technical and 38 from the general course.

William Marshall Warren, Ph.D., dean of Boston University, will deliver the address, following the singing of the "Soldiers' Chorus" by a picked chorus from the whole school. The awards of the recent prize essay competition will be announced and Winthrop H. Wade of Brookline will present the first prize medals for the best two essays and will announce the honorable mentions. William H. Lincoln will then award his prizes for the best work during the year in mathematics, Latin, Greek and physics.

The diplomas will be presented by Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman of the school committee. The exercises will close with the singing of the class song, won by Miss Sylvia T. Goulston, music by Katherine Nordin.

An informal exhibition of the art work and the manual training of the year's course will then be given in the Manual Training building and in the art rooms.

The Brookline High School Athletic Association announces the election of these officers: President, F. W. Carpenter.

(Continued on Page Five, Column Four.)

CONCERT ON COMMON WITH LARGE CHORUS IS SET FOR FOURTH

Realty Interests Have Right

to Go Ahead With Their

Plans to Develop Property

and Change Street Lines.

The question of the development of Copley and Park squares was definitely settled this afternoon, when the mayor signed the order of the city council passed last Monday afternoon, giving the real estate interests there the rights to go ahead with their proposed operations, including changes in certain street lines and a new hotel on the site of the old building of the Museum of Fine Arts.

In signing the order the mayor recited his original ultimatum that a hotel shall be erected on the spot mentioned and tells the directors of the Copley Square Trust that he relies on their honor to either erect a hotel or some public building on the site of the old art museum which shall be a credit to Boston and an addition to Copley square.

The program follows: "Light Cavalry," band; "Supre"; "America," chorus and band; "Smith"; "Espana Waltzes," band; "Waldeufel"; "Lovely Apparel," chorus and band; "Gounod"; "Redemption"; "American Fantasy," band; "Herbert"; "To The Country," chorus and band; "Elieberg"; "March, Flag of Victory," band; "Von Blon"; "Hail, Bright Abode," chorus and band; "Wagner"; "Tannhauser"; selection from "Faust," band; "Gounod"; "Star Spangled Banner," chorus and band; "Key,

CAPTAINS OF RIVAL TEAMS

Great baseball contest between Yale and Harvard at Soldiers field this afternoon.



WALTER SETH LOGAN '10.

Captain of Yale varsity nine who helped

Captain of Harvard, who is expected

to score first victory over the

bat today.



CHARLES LEO LANIGAN.

Captain of Harvard, who is expected

to do great work with the

bat today.



EDGAR H. WELLS.

Named as acting dean at Harvard for

the ensuing academic year in

the absence of Dean Hurlbut.

SEVEN INDICTED IN GLOVER CASE BY GRAND JURY

Includes Mrs. Glover and Brothers and Attorney Elmore, charged with concealing Hattie LeBlanc.

Lillian M. Glover, Samuel D. Elmore,

Arthur F. Tupper, George A. Freeman,

Francis I. Freeman, Seymour S. Glover

and A. M. Glover were arraigned on a

secret indictment in the superior court

of East Cambridge this forenoon, charged

with being accessories after the fact in

the slaying of Clarence F. Glover, in harboring and concealing Miss Hattie LeBlanc with the intent that she should

escape arrest. All pleaded not guilty.

Judge William S. Stevens ordered that each person should give bail of \$2000 without surety and appear each day in court during the session.

After the impaneling of the jury, and

upon the motion of Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, attorney for Mrs. Lillian Glover, the jury were instructed to visit Waltham and view the premises of the laundry and Glover residence.

RULER OF BARODA COMING HERE.

Harvard University is soon to be visited by an Oriental dignitary in the person of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who, accompanied by his consort the Maharani, their daughter the Princess Indaraji, and 11 members of his suite, left Vancouver, B. C. Wednesday evening for New York. The Gaekwar will visit at Harvard his son Prince Jaisingarao,

who appears in the university catalogue as J. Gaekwar.

HARVARD AND YALE PLAY SECOND GAME ON SOLDIERS FIELD

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Write your advertisement on this blank
 and mail direct to The Christian Science
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The Christian Science Monitor is
 read in every city in America.

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

TURKISH WOMAN NOW FREE TO MARRY MAN OF HER CHOICE

Important Change in Custom Made by Sheikh-ul-Islam
 Gives Boys and Girls Right to Choose for Themselves—True Definition of "Harem."

(Special to The Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—Perhaps no change of greater importance has taken place for centuries in the east than that which has just been sanctioned by the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

The ordinary Occidental has the most curious ideas as to the position of women in the Mohammedan countries. He believes that a plurality of wives comprises a harem, and that a harem is an integral part of a Turkish household. As a matter of fact, a harem is an integral part of a Turkish household, but it does not imply a plurality of wives. A harem simply means that part of a Mohammedan house given up to the women, as opposed to the selamlik, which is given up to the men. In the harem lives the mistress of the house, and all her woman servants, just as in the selamlik lives the master, and all the men servants. The fact is that polygamy is a comparatively rare thing in Turkey, and that for many reasons.

A marriage in Turkey is, or rather was, almost inevitably a marriage de convenance. The bridegroom has to pay the father of the bride a sum of money, varying according to his income, but at all times a large one. He has also to make the bride a present of jewelry amounting to a considerable sum, and he has moreover to enter into a contract, called a nikah, under which he binds himself, in the event of his seeking a dissolution of his marriage, or separating himself from his wife, to pay a sum of money, always a large one, specified

in the deed. Should he decide to take a second wife—by law he is confined to one—he is bound to fulfill all these requirements each time, and to provide each new wife with an establishment exactly on the same scale as her predecessors. It will be seen, therefore, that on the simple basis of cost, polygamy is an expensive luxury.

Now a Turkish wife in any sense the slave she is commonly regarded as. She has every facility for suing for a divorce and of obtaining it. She possesses perfect control over her private property, and no influence can be brought to bear on her. She can entertain, as many as she means permit, and succeeds in constraining even the greatest question of the veil in a manner entirely to her own satisfaction.

The whole of this system the Sheikh-ul-Islam has abolished by a stroke of the pen. Its stipulations were not enjoined in the Koran, but had grown up as the result of customs. For the future, a Turkish boy and girl will be as free to marry as if they were Americans or English. No money will have to be paid to the bride's parents, nor will any extravagant presents have to be given to her. On the other hand, the nikah with its protection of the wife's interests disappears, and the sum payable by the husband on separating himself from his wife is reduced to 101 piasters, about \$25. Financially, the new arrangement seems distinctively in favor of the husband, but it gives the Turkish woman what she has never had before, freedom of contract in her marriage.

MANY AMERICANS ARRIVE IN THE BERNESSE OBERLAND

INTERLAKEN—The season, in the Bernese Oberland, which opened early, very gaily, continues to increase in interest. More Americans are already here than ever, and many more are expected than in previous seasons. At one of the leading hotels, among 500 guests, 300 are Americans. A large number of Americans have been motorizing from the south of France, as well as from other parts of Switzerland, and they are planning to go on to the Brussels Exhibition, or to Obermergau.

The Kursaal, whose doors were thrown open April 15, has been crowded with visitors enjoying the concerts, which have been given daily. The shops are attracting shoppers, while the gardens along the Hoheweg are brilliant and ablaze with blooms, great spreads of the favorite pansies, having been conspicuously.

The real summer season was opened by a quaint, pretty and characteristic procession, the Alpauftug, or dairy herds' festival, marking their going up to their usual summer occupation of herding and dairying, in the high Alpine pastures. Every year there is somewhere in the vicinity an Alpauftug but one has not been held in Interlaken for four years, consequently this year's celebration was the occasion of considerable enthusiasm. The procession went through the principal streets, up the Alpenstrasse and down the Hoheweg,

along which the English and American visitors thronged to view it.

One June 15, the second art exhibition was opened at the Kursaal. The first, held last year, was such a success as to encourage its repetition. Prominent Swiss artists took charge of the exhibition, among them being Ferdinand Hodler, Neuchatel, Max Burli, Brienzi and Albert Silvestre, Geneva, all of whom are of international note. The space being limited only works of the highest merit could be accepted, and this has attracted many to the exhibition who have been accustomed to go to Berlin, Munich, Paris, or London. Among foreign artists whose works are on exhibition are: Prof. Max Liebermann, Berlin; Prof. Hans von Volkmann, Carlsruhe; Mr. Rudolph Niesel, Franz Multe and Carl Kustner of Munich; M. Charles Guerin, Paris, and others.

There are fine sculptures on exhibition.

Among the Americans who have been or are still staying here your correspondent has noticed Governor and Mrs. Edwin Warfield of Maryland, and Mr. Edwin Warfield, Jr.; the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Schaufler, Mrs. George Woolsey and family, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Beardley, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan H. Ouzley, Mrs. Charles Lippmann, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Bouton, all of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Lucretia of St. Louis motored from Lueerne, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tracy of Pittsburgh motored from the south of France, spent three weeks here, and then went on to Berlin. Mr. and Mrs. Goodman and family of Memphis, Miss Florence Adair and Miss Ruth Eaton of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Vansant of Baltimore, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Shields of Kansas City, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Bullard of Savannah, and Mr. and Mrs. McQuesten of Boston.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
 AMERICAN MUSIC HALL—"St. Elmo."
 CASTLE SQUARE—"The Mikado."
 KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
 MAJESTIC—The Colleen Bawn."
 PARK—"The Man from Home."

NEW YORK.
 AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
 CASINO—"The Mikado."
 CRITERION—"Her Husband's Wife."
 GAYTY—"The Gourmet."
 MAYERSTEIN'S—Vanderbilt.
 HUDSON—"The Spendthrift."
 KEITH & PROCTOR'S Fifth Avenue—
 KNICKERBOCKER—"The Arcadians."
 LYRIC—"A Matine Idol."
 PLAZA—Vanderbilt.

CHICAGO.
 AMERICAN—Vanderbilt.
 COLONIAL—"Madame Sherry."
 CORT—"Billy."
 GARRICK—"A Man's World."
 THEATRE—"The Lottery Man."
 MAJESTIC—Vanderbilt.
 OLYMPIC—"The Fortune Hunter."
 WHITELEY—"The Mikado."
 KIRK—"The Mikado."
 PRINCESS—"Baby Mine."

Frenchmen Give Warm Welcome to Returning Explorer

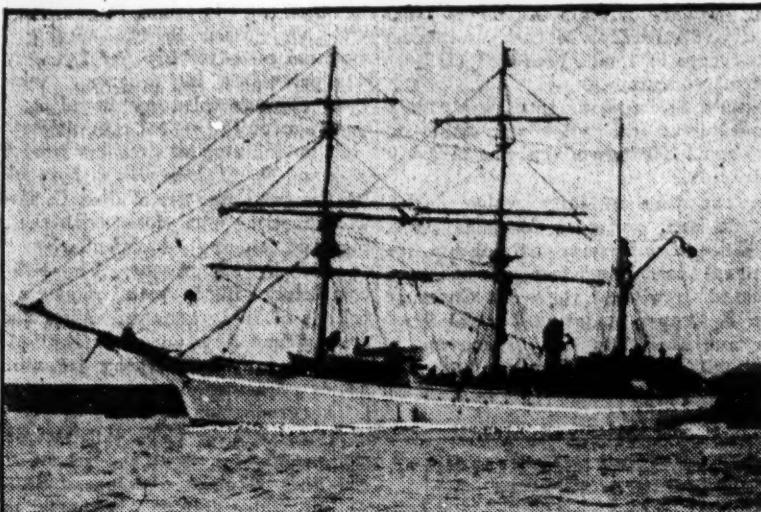
(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) PARIS—The Pourquois have arrived at Rouen and berthed alongside the quay, having terminated its voyage of exploration to south polar regions. A most distinguished gathering had assembled on the quay at Rouen, among whom were Admiral Fournier and the official representatives of most of the learned societies of France. Among others present were M. Bourree, who represented the Prince of Monaco; M. Louis Mayer, representing the Oceanographic Institute; M. Margerie, representing the Geographical Society, and M. Bergot, representing the laboratory of physical geography at the Sorbonne; also many deputies and other well known persons.

As soon as the gangways were fixed, the first to step on board were Messieurs Charcot, Waldeck-Rousseau and Bongrain. They were followed by Admiral Fournier, the archbishop and the representatives of the various learned societies. The roll was called by Admiral Fournier, after which he presented to each member of the crew a special naval medal of honor.

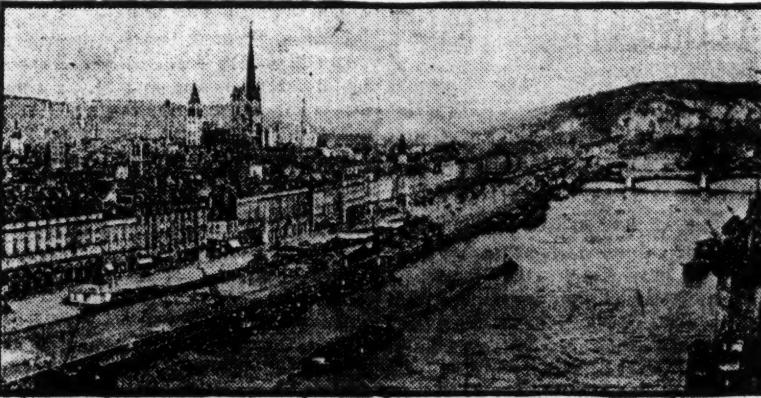
Dr. Charcot was then presented, on behalf of the Prince of Monaco, with a reproduction of the famous medallion engraved recently by Gregoire for the inauguration of the Oceanographic Institute. After these ceremonies, the visitors and all the members of the expedition drove to the Hotel de Ville, much applauded on the way by the immense throng which had congregated in Rouen to witness the ceremonies.

M. Leblond, deputy and mayor of Rouen, received the explorers at the Hotel de Ville, and in a very appropriate speech offered a welcome on behalf of the town to Dr. Charcot and his companions on their safe return to Rouen, and also referred to the gratification of the citizens of Rouen at the presence of Admiral Fournier.

Dr. Charcot, replying, said that he gave all the credit for the success of the expedition to his colleagues and to his crew, to whom he referred in most touching terms. He also rendered great



THE POURQUOIS
 Which carried the party on their voyage of exploration.



ROUEN, FRANCE
 Where Dr. Charcot and crew landed.

homage to the Prince of Monaco and M. Paul Doumer, the patrons of the expedition, and ended his speech by thanking the citizens of Rouen for their warm welcome.

In the evening a banquet was held at

the Hotel d'Angleterre. This was followed by a reception given by the Rouen Chamber of Commerce to the explorers, which ended this first display of the appreciation which the country owes to the Charcot mission.

EMPEROR WILL OPEN NEW PARLIAMENT ON TWENTY-FIFTH

(Special to The Monitor.) BUDAPEST—Count Khuon-Hedervary has presented his report on the elections in Hungary to the Emperor, submitting at the same time the program of the questions which will first come up for discussion in the new Chamber, among which will be the question of resuming normal commercial relations with Romania, Servia and Montenegro. It is hoped that the chamber will conclude the necessary business by the end of July, when the sittings will be suspended for two months.

Count Khuon-Hedervary was heartily congratulated by the Emperor, who expressed at the same time his satisfaction on the result of the elections. The new Parliament will be opened by the Emperor in person on the twenty-fifth of the present month.

A club, with the object of encouraging the development of economical relations between Hungary and the Ottoman empire, has been established in this city. The club to which Hungarians and Turks are admitted has already some 180 members, and has appointed as president Ahmed Mouktar Bey, Turkish consul-general, and M. Lanczy.

PARIS EXHIBITION TEN YEARS HENCE

PARIS—The French industrial and commercial committee has unanimously adopted a resolution to ask the government to hold an international exhibition in Paris in 1920.

The municipality of Paris has decided to place a loan of \$180,000,000 for city improvements during the years 1910 to 1913. The first loan to be offered for public subscription will be for \$50,000,000.

ROMANIA MAKES DEMAND.

BUCHAREST—The Romanian foreign office has made a peremptory demand upon the Greek government for satisfaction for the injury suffered when a mob at Piraeus recently attacked a Rumanian mail steamer.

IRISH BANQUET TO MR. BRYAN.

LONDON—John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, and other noted nationalists, gave a dinner Wednesday night in honor of William Jennings Bryan at the House of Commons.

CRETAN QUESTION IS STILL BEFORE TURKISH PEOPLE

(Special to The Monitor.) CONSTANTINOPLE—That there is considerable excitement over the recent events in Crete, throughout the Ottoman empire, there is no reason to doubt. At the same time, the excitement is largely purely Chauvinistic, and has, to a great extent, been engineered for political purposes. The government is perfectly aware that the charges of ill faith against the four guaranteeing powers have no foundation in fact. The communication made by Rifaat Pasha to the Fremdenblatt is the strongest proof of this, and should be sufficient to quiet the ridiculous rumors which have been abroad.

Rifaat Pasha said: "It is self-evident that no Turkish government could ever agree to the annexation of Crete by Greece, but we have in this respect repeatedly received from the protecting powers declarations so tranquilizing that we cannot doubt their firm resolve not to allow Turkish sovereignty over Crete to be infringed. We are ready to give Crete far-reaching autonomy, and are convinced that under such a regime Crete would be better off than if annexed by Greece.

The Cretans would pay fewer taxes, would remain free from military service, and would profit by the support of a state more powerful than Greece.

The protecting powers have not yet agreed, as we should wish, upon a definite settlement of the Cretan question, but they have sharply reprimanded the recent infractions of the status quo by the Cretans, and have declared to us that the powers will tolerate neither the exclusion of the Mussulman deputies from the Cretan Chamber nor the taking of the oath in the name of the King of the Hellenes. These facts prove once again that the protecting powers recognize the sovereignty of Turkey over Crete."

ELECTIONS IN JULY.

WINNIPEG, Man.—The date for the general elections in Manitoba will be July 11. Nominations will be made on July 4.

FOREST RESERVE WITHDRAWS MUCH LAND FROM ENTRY

(Special to The Monitor.) EDMONTON, Alberta—The withdrawal of the large tract of land on the eastern slope of the Rocky mountains for the purpose of forming a forest reserve will have the effect of withdrawing 4850 square miles of land from homestead entry, the timber from disposal under license as at present, and to prevent hunting or trapping without permit. This reserve will be under the forestry branch of the interior department and will be administered with a view to its proper utilization and reforestation, and also for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the prairie provinces.

The area that is thus placed under reserve comprises about 4850 square miles and adjoins on the south the American reservation known as the Glacier National park, while it extends northward about 100 miles beyond Yellowhead pass and westward to the boundary between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. The reserve varies in width from 10 to 50 miles and while largely timbered contains but little agricultural land.

With this section of the country under

its control, General Mena will have access to Lake Nicaragua and can establish easy communication with his friends in Granada and other towns. The situation along the coast is unchanged.

BELGRADE—The Turkish heir-apparent, Yusuf Izzedin, has arrived at Belgrade attended by the minister of foreign affairs and his suite. The reception was made the occasion of a considerable military display, for which purpose a number of reservists had received special instructions to join their regiments. The usual welcome was accorded to the prince on arriving at the station, where he was met by King Peter, the crown prince, and the chief civil and military dignitaries. As is customary on such occasions an offering of bread and salt was presented to the prince.

PARIS—While at Belgrade for a short time on his way to Budapest, the representative of the Temps was granted an interview with the Turkish heir-apparent in which he expresses the greatest satisfaction with his tour in Europe. He stated how at the age of 10 he had accompanied his father, Abdul Aziz, to the exhibition of 1867, and what a deep impression the visits they made at that

time to the large towns had made on him.

He further said that though it was

not his intention to touch on the

question of politics, it was his greatest wish

that the social, intellectual and material

development of Turkey should increase.

Referring in particular to his visit to France, the prince said that he had been most impressed by the military review he had witnessed, and he described the French cavalry as "superb."

Have You \$700 or More to Invest? Would you like to become the holder of 5 shares or more of stock in a substantial financial institution which you expect to yield a success and profit? An investment absolutely safe that will yield you an income of nearly 5% and that is increasing every year.

Look for my announcement on the Financial Page of next Wednesday and Saturday's Monitor.

A. E. STILWELL.

OPPORTUNITY

To purchase beautiful Pearl Handle

Table Cutlery at greatly reduced prices.

Mail the name and address of

the person you want to receive the

catalogue on application.

Chas. C. Stilwell, Men-
 tion The Monitor. We refer to it.

WALTER M. HATCH & CO.

274 Washington St. Opp. Bromfield

Bluefields, Nic.—The three provisional columns under command of Generals Mena, Carton and Macia have arrived before Acapulco. They met with feeble resistance, the scattered Madriz troops fleeing into the interior. The Madriz garrison at Acapulco numbers about 300 men, while General Mena has

1500 men.

With this section of the country under

its control, General Mena will have access to Lake Nicaragua and can establish easy communication with his friends in Granada and other towns. The situation along the coast is unchanged.

PERU'S WAR MINISTER RESIGNS.

LIMA, Peru—Gen. P. E. Muniz, minister of war, has resigned and his resignation has been accepted by the government. He believes the danger of war has passed.

CREATED PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON—The King created the Duke of Cornwall Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester Wednesday. Today is the sixteenth anniversary of the birth of the duke.

BIDS ON QUEBEC BRIDGE.

OTTAWA, Ont.—Bids will be received up to Sept 1 for the superstructure of the big Quebec bridge. The government favors the cantilever principle, but bidders will be allowed latitude in making recommendations.

Wedding Silver

A stock remarkable for design, quality, good value and assortment.

SMITH PATTERSON CO.

Wholesale and Retail

Leading Events in Athletic World

PRINCETON EXPECTS STRONG VARSITY NINE FOR NEXT SEASON

Five of This Year's Team Will Again Be Available, Including Two Star Pitchers.

CLARK AGAIN COACH

PRINCETON, N. J.—Much elated over the showing which the Princeton varsity baseball nine made on the diamond this season, followers of this sport in that college are looking forward to another successful year next season. During the past season they defeated some of the best college nines in the East and were beaten but seldom. Williams, Lafayette and Pennsylvania each took one game from them, while Yale took the first game but lost the other two in the series.

The pitchers this year were S. V. White and Woolde, the former a veteran of last year, the latter a new man on the team but a pitcher of some experience. White pitched good ball all the year and did the majority of the work. When pitching his game he could not be touched, and has a very good record for the season. Woolde also could be relied upon, and although a little uneasy at times had great speed and good curves. In the last few games he was put in center field on account of his ability to hit the ball, and proved the wisdom of the shift by helping materially in winning the games.

Captain Dawson caught for the team and was well up in the batting list. Warwick played second, being shifted from his old position on first to strengthen the team. He was one of the heaviest hitters during the first part of the season, but fell off somewhat at the last. Reed at shortstop played a good game. His loss in the last two games with Yale was a handicap to the team. Ballin in left field was perhaps the most dangerous man on the team. He played a wonderful game in the field and led the team in batting. By many he is credited as being the best all-around player in any of the college teams today. He is very fast and a good baserunner. All these men are seniors and will be lost to next year's team.

The veterans who will be back are, besides the two pitchers White and Woolde, Sterrett, who played first base this season and was one of the strongest hitters, S. B. White, the third baseman, Bard, the rightfielder this year and a good run getter, and Lackey, substitute fielder and pinch batter. With these men to start from a good team should be developed. The two pitchers are a strength in themselves and to add to these Greenbaum, the third pitcher this year, will be back. His work during the past season deserves great praise and he will be one of the best next year. All he lacks is experience.

Lackey is a catcher and will put in a good bid for that position. His hitting will strengthen the team and his experience as a pinch hitter and substitute fielder this year will help him. Prescott, who was the substitute infielder this year, will be one of the most likely candidates for second base. For shortstop on the freshman team this year and a good player. He is a wonder at running bases, a clean fielder and a good hitter, so is expected to make a reputation next year. With him to complete the infield they should be as good as the one this year.

Bard will probably again play in the outfield. Other likely men are Grainger and Bowman. These two were substitutes this year and have two more years in which to make the varsity. If the team is made up as the indications now point they should be stars at running the bases. Pendleton and Bard are very fast, while Grainger and Bowman are also good base runners. Clark, of the Albany team, will again be their coach, having them for the entire season.

NILES WINS STATE CHAMPIONSHIP

N. W. Niles won the state single lawn tennis championship in three straight sets Wednesday on the Longwood Cricket Club courts from R. S. Seaver. The score was precisely the same as Niles defeated H. F. Johnson in the final, 6-3, 6-0, 6-3.

Seaver has withstood the attack on the state title by leading players not only of Massachusetts but of the East for five years.

Niles' reverse service was extremely troublesome to Seaver, as it was to Harry Johnson, and in the match he had nine aces on his service. The match had points:

FIRST SET.
Niles 2 4 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 32-6
Seaver 1 2 0 1 2 2 2 1 0 21-3

Niles-Nets 8, out 9, places 7, service 6. Seaver-Nets 10, out 10, places 4.

SECOND SET.
Niles 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 24-6
Seaver 1 2 0 1 2 1 7-0

Niles-Nets 4, out 5, places 13, service 6. Seaver-Nets 2, out 6, places 1.

THIRD SET.
Niles 4 0 4 2 4 3 4 4 29-6
Seaver 2 4 2 2 4 2 4 2 1-23-5

Niles-Nets 8, out 10, places 8, service 2. Seaver-Nets 4, out 11, places 5.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RESULTS.
Columbus 5, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 2, Louisville 2.
Toledo 7, Milwaukee 6.
Minneapolis 10, Indianapolis 9 (12
sets).

I. R. A. CREWS HAVE LIGHT PRACTISE

Morning Work Devoted to Short Paddles and Starts Following Hard Rowing Wednesday Evening.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—The five crews that are to row in Saturday's inter-collegiate regatta will be given only the lightest work from now on. Practically all the men of the various boats are about on edge and the coaches are afraid of throwing them out of condition by working them hard in the extreme heat.

Every one is hoping for cooler weather on Saturday. If the big varsity race is rowed in as fast time as last year, there are indications that some other crew than Cornell will be the winner. The ragged form displayed by the Ithacans the past week has puzzled every one apparently except the veteran coach Courtney.

In Wednesday's work Columbia and Cornell did the greatest amount of rowing and the New Yorkers' boat moved much more smoothly. For the last few days the Cornell stroke has been uncertain and the men splashed badly. Coach J. C. Rice of Columbia watched the Cornell boat Wednesday and had a broad smile on his face when he returned to the Columbia quarters.

Rather strenuous practise was held Wednesday afternoon. Cornell sent her oarsmen over the full course in the evening. The going was rather lumpy, so that some splashing was unavoidable, but even rowing up stream to the head of the course Seagrave, the Cornell bow man, was tipping the stream. Columbia's varsity eight went down the river in the late afternoon and swung down in good style. In spite of the choppy water they did not splash and it was an exceedingly nice piece of rowing. In the last half mile they picked the stroke up from 30, went considerably higher and finished as fast as they could.

Pennsylvania had a fairly long row. The red and blue varsity oarsmen did about three miles, calling again for favorable comment from those who watched. Syracuse rowed on the lower course both morning and afternoon. Vaughn, at 7 in the freshmen, took his seat again in the morning, losing only one row. Wisconsin was also out.

Reath, the Pennsylvania stroke, is attracting much attention. He has improved greatly, and with him the whole crew has bettered. It is the general idea now that Pennsylvania will be third in the race, likely to beat Syracuse and Wisconsin. Expert opinion and other sorts is that Columbia and Cornell ought to furnish the fireworks in the chief race of the day.

The race for the substitute fours is assured, and it will probably take place tomorrow afternoon. Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Columbia have consented to furnish the fireworks in the chief race of the day.

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POSTAL BANKS BILL PASSED, NOW READY FOR THE SIGNATURE

(Continued from Page One.)

banks bill was 44 to 25 and was recorded after several amendments had been voted down.

Most of the insurgent Republicans joined with the regulars in supporting the measure in the final action on it, but Senators Bristow, Cummins and La Follette refused to yield and cast their ballots in the negative with the Democrats. Senator Chamberlain cast the only Democratic vote for the bill.

Prior to the voting there was much discussion of the general merits of the bill. Senator Bristow said that "the bill creates a pipe line to the speculative centers for the money from all over the country."

Mr. Simmons described the bill as "an abject and humiliating surrender to the banks."

Mr. Carter defended the bill. Meeting the contention that the bill was an entirely new measure, he said that its provisions were along lines marked out by many bills presented since the beginning of the agitation in the interest of postal savings banks. He said it was an expression on the "dead level" of sentiment of all the advocates of postal savings bank legislation.

The postal bank bill, as it goes to the President, provides for the designation of postoffices as postal savings depositories. The opening of such depositories is left to the discretion of a board of three trustees, consisting of the postmaster-general, the secretary of the treasury and the attorney general. This board is given complete control of the depositories and of their funds.

As it will require considerable time for the board to prepare its regulations, it is impossible at present to predict when the postal banking system will be in operation.

In these depositories any person above 10 years of age may make deposit of funds amounting to \$1 or multiples of that amount. Pass books will be issued to depositors and interest will be allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum. No person is to be permitted to deposit more than \$100 in any month nor to be allowed to have exceeding \$500 to his credit at any time. The withdrawal of funds is to be permitted at any time.

The postal savings funds, thus accumulated, are to be placed in state and national banks in the communities in which the deposits are made, and the banks are to be required to pay 2½ per cent interest. Five per cent of the total deposits is to be held by the treasurer of the United States as a reserve to guarantee the payment of depositors.

Banks are to be required to deposit security in the shape of public bonds to insure the safety of deposits. There is a provision authorizing the withdrawal of 30 per cent of the deposits for investment in government bonds, and the depositors are permitted to invest their deposits in bonds when they so desire.

There also is a special provision authorizing the investment in bonds of the remaining 65 per cent of the savings funds, but this step is to be taken only when directed by the President in the interest of the general welfare.

Postmasters in fourth-class offices are to be given additional compensation for their services in connection with the depositories, and postal savings accounts in all other accounts. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated to carry the proposed law into effect and to establish the first of the depositories.

It is expressly declared of the bill itself that "the faith of the United States is solemnly pledged to the payment of the deposits made in postal savings depository offices, with accrued interests, as therein provided."

COLUMBUS DAY BILL LIQUOR SALE LAXITY IS TOPIC FOR DEBATE

Opinions differ, as expressed today among state officials and legal authorities, as to the intent and the probable effect of the alleged lack of provision in the Columbus day bill for the prohibition of the sale of liquor in Massachusetts on Oct. 12, the new legal holiday.

Secretary Louis Appie of the licensing board of Boston said that as the matter had not come before the board for action the office did not care to give out any statement at present. Atty. Gen. Dana Malone said that as the question had not come before him officially he was not in a position to give an opinion.

Senator Richard S. Teele of Charlestown, who presented to the committee on legal affairs another similar bill, which covered the points now in dispute, declared that he believed the intention of the Legislature in passing the Columbus day bill to be to place it under the same regulations as other legal holidays, and he thought that business men and liquor dealers would take this view, especially since a test of the law in this case would be of no advantage, as the bill could be amended by the court next session or the General Court. Senator Teele gave emphatic refutation to the statement made by some that the omission was a concession to those opposed to creating another holiday. In his opinion it was only an oversight. He said, however, that several lawyers whom he had questioned had given varying opinions in the matter.

GERMANS EAGER TO GO BY AERIAL LINES

Count Zeppelin's *Lusitania* of the sky is booking passages weeks in advance and nation itself praises inventor.

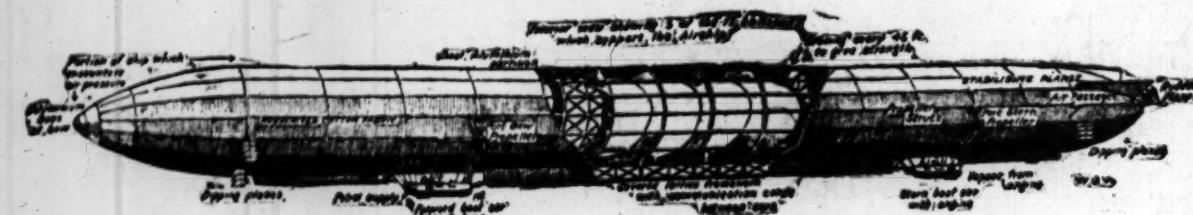


DIAGRAM OF ZEPPELIN DIRIGIBLE BALLOON TYPE.

The Zeppelin III, was 446 feet long and was until a year ago the largest aerial vessel ever constructed. The framework was aluminum and the individual balloons of which the machine was composed are shown in the section cut away. The "Deutschland" which is Count Zeppelin's latest dirigible, is built on similar lines. Its dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, 485 feet; greatest breadth, 46 feet; balloon capacity, 671,000 cubic feet of hydrogen gas; lifting power, 44,000 pounds; three motors together have 230 horsepower; approximate cost, \$200,000.

LEATHER MEN REPLY GENEROUSLY TO THE COMING CONVENTION

The committee of arrangements for the New England shoe and leather convention and field day, to be held at Salem Willows Thursday, July 14, with informal entertainment by wholesalers in Boston during the week beginning July 11, today reports that the heartiest responses of approval are being received from every branch of the leather industry.

The big dirigible will probably leave her moorings here early tomorrow morning and turn her prow toward the south.

It is expected she will tie up to her floating pier in Lake Constance nine hours after her gangway is raised here.

The epoch-making flight of yesterday has thrilled Germany and Count Zeppelin is the hero of the nation.

The first passengers on the air liner are enthusiastic in praise of her performance.

"It seemed that we were anchored in the air and the world was passing in review beneath us," said one of them today. "We simply sat in the magnificently appointed pullman compartment amidships and reviewed the panorama. Below us was the Rhine and its wonderful mountains. We passed over cities and open country with equal facility. The vibration of the motors was the only sound that reached us. We maintained an average height of 300 feet. Not once did we waver on our course. The great airship ran more smoothly than an ocean vessel."

Special buttons emblematic of the "Made in New England" campaign will be provided for every one attending the convention. A meeting of the general committee will be held in Boston Saturday, June 25.

THE MILLS HAVE MANY ORDERS

Expected That There Will Be Few Shutdowns During Summer, Except for Repairs or Wage Settlement.

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The iron trade approaches the end of the half year with none of the decisive indications in view that have been expected to develop when that point was reached.

According to the plans of the Aero Club and the National Council of Affiliated Clubs, which comprises the majority of aero clubs in America, the Aero Club of America will have charge of all international aviation meets held in America, while the National Council will have charge of the national meetings.

CANADA ANNOUNCES REDUCTIONS OF DUTY AND NEW FREE LIST

OTTAWA, Ont.—An order in council just promulgated places on the free list number of articles, while on others the duty is reduced. The following articles used as materials in Canadian manufactures are declared duty free when imported by manufacturers for use only in their own factories.

(1) Fuse heads of metal foil and card board, (2) cotton thread for use in making incandescent gas mantles, (3) crude glycerine for refining, (4) soya beans and bean cake used as cattle food and fertilizer, (5) iron tubing brass covered, for use in making towel bars and bath tub rails, (6) ground coke for electric batteries.

The following articles used in manufacture are to be subject to reduced duties:

Preparations made from pyroxylon and wood naphtha; Preferential, 5 per cent ad valorem; intermediate, 7.5 per cent; general, 10 per cent.

Silk in gum or spun, imported for making ribbons and shoe laces; Preferential, 5 per cent; intermediate, 7.5 per cent; general, 10 per cent.

Wood handles, to make to D. shovel handles; Preferential rate, 10 per cent ad valorem; intermediate, 12.5 per cent; general, 15 per cent.

Hard rubber, for making fountain pens; Preferential, 5 per cent ad valorem; intermediate, 7.5 per cent; general, 10 per cent.

Chinaware when imported to be mounted by manufacturers of silverware; Preferential, 15 per cent ad valorem; intermediate, 20 per cent; general, 22.5 per cent.

Teepin blocks of wood in rough when imported by manufacturers; Preferential, 5 per cent; intermediate, 7.5 per cent; general, 10 per cent.

NEW PASTOR FOR BROCKTON.

BROCKTON, Mass.—A meeting of the official board of the Advent Christian church will be held this evening to acknowledge the acceptance of a call to the pastorate of the Rev. A. E. Raymond of Duxbury. He will assume duties at the church July 1.

AMNESTY FOR FUGITIVES.

MADRID—Pending the passage by the Cortes of a general amnesty measure, Premier Canalejas has authorized the repatriation without punishment of 1000 revolutionary sympathizers, who fled to Perpignan, France.

CONCRETE ROAD FOR TWO CITIES

CENTRALIA, Wash.—An 18-foot concrete road will be built, connecting Centralia and Chehalis. This was decided on at a joint meeting held recently of the commercial organizations of the two cities. The work will be done at once and will be paid for under the 10-year assessment plan. It is thought the paved road will cost from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

SOUTHERN COLLEGE BOYS ARE EXPECTED HERE ON 'CYCLE TRIP'

W. K. Ikesberry, D. W. Peters and

A. C. Flora, juniors of Daleville College, Roanoke, Va., are expected in Boston today from Springfield on their 2000-mile bicycle trip, which began in Roanoke June 4. Since that time they have covered more than 700 miles, and left Springfield early Wednesday morning. They could have made Boston Wednesday evening, but being wholly on pleasure bent, decided not to hurry.

They plan to return to Roanoke by way of Pittsfield and Albany after spending some time in and about this city.

The young men have stopped at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and New Haven, staying in New York three days. On their wheels they carry a knapsack in the frame of the wheel, in which they carry a sweater and various small fixtures for their wheels, in case an accident should befall them. A trunk with their clothes is shipped ahead of the wheelmen to the larger cities where they stop over night.

Mr. Flora, speaking for the party, said that the roads were in good condition and that barring a few places where the mud was heavy they could not be better. "We have not encountered any mishaps on the trip and there has not been anything that would hold us back in any way," said Mr. Flora.

The American Aeronautic Federation, the preceding body, is scheduled to hold another meeting on Aug. 22, but it is probable the latter organization will not long survive, most of its members having joined the National Council.

According to the plans of the Aero Club and the National Council of Affiliated Clubs, which comprises the majority of aero clubs in America, the Aero Club of America will have charge of all international aviation meets held in America, while the National Council will have charge of the national meetings.

NEW YORK—The National Council of



Our Own Manufacture

COOL 2-PIECE

Outing Suits

Panama Weave Worsteds

Also in the finest, thinnest, pure wool Serges, Flannels, Homespuns and Cricket Cloths.

This display occupies an entire immense floor—every suit our original and exclusive design, the perfected product of our 50 years' experience in manufacturing fine clothes.

The coats are made soft and pliable, very carefully hand-tailored to hold their shape, skeleton lined, with taped seams. The trousers fit and hang perfectly.

In scores of summery shades and patterns.

\$10 \$12 \$15 \$20 \$25

"MADE IN NEW ENGLAND"

A. SHUMAN & CO.

Brief News About the State

READING.

The municipal light commissioners have \$1200 at their disposal for various improvements in the street lighting service, including new tungsten lamps on Linden street, near the high school and between Woburn and Haven streets and on Pine street and Sweetser avenue. A new fire alarm box will be located at the corner of Oak and South Prospect streets.

The Meadowbrook Golf Club's big scratch competition will begin Saturday and will end July 9 and members who wish to play July 4 will be obliged to enter. Thirty-two will qualify, 10 for the cup offered by President Joseph H. Walsh and 18 for the director's cup.

The first round of match play will occur Saturday, July 2, and the losers in the first division will play on the morning of July 4 for the consolation cup. The second division losers will play for the duffers' cup.

The Methodist Sunday Schools of Reading and Wakefield go to Salem Wilhows Saturday on their annual picnic.

WAKEFIELD.

The Wakefield High team has elected Third Baseman Fred Young captain for next fall and spring. The team will lose two players this year, Alfred W. Chesley and George McCullough.

Past Worthy Matron Mrs. Martha W. Whittredge has been appointed deputy grand matron of Harmony chapter, O. E. S. Miss Edith R. Marshall will be deputy grand marshal.

The series of games between the teams of the Lincoln, Franklin and Greenwood schools for the grammar school baseball championship of the town has ended with the Lincoln boys winners.

The graduation exercises of the Wakefield High school will be held in the town hall this evening, the class reception and dance following on Friday evening.

QUINCY.

Ernest Hermann, physical director of the public schools, has resigned to accept a similar position at Cambridge.

A special meeting of the school committee will be held Friday evening to examine plans for the new school building at Montclair.

The clubhouse of the Quincy Yacht Club, which has been undergoing extensive repairs, will be formally opened June 30.

The Sunday school of the Universalist church will hold its annual picnic at Glen Echo park, Stoughton, Tuesday.

The class of '10 of the high school will hold a reception in the school assembly hall tonight.

FRANKLIN.

The high school graduation exercises will be given at the Morse opera house, Friday evening. Miss Gladys L. Abbott will be the salutatorian, Miss Julia E. McCabe the class prophet, Miss Mary L. Everett the class historian and Miss Margaret E. Page the valedictorian.

Ernest H. Page, the class president, will be the speaker. The class of '10 will present a program.

ABINGTON.

The graduation exercises of the ninth grade school will be held in the school this afternoon.

Massachusetts, has accepted an invitation to attend the institution of a new council at Rockland Monday evening.

WALTHAM.

Union services will be held by the Immanuel and Beth Eden churches during the summer.

The Presbyterian church has chosen the following board of elders: Angus Mackenzie, John Campbell, John Jack, Robert Ward and Rudolph Brunner.

The work of building a reinforced concrete bridge on South street over Stony Brook has been commenced.

The ordinance committee of the board of aldermen is drawing up an ordinance which will make it necessary for the heads of the city departments to obtain aldermanic sanction to the buying of automobiles for city use.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

The East Bridgewater Board of Trade will meet Wednesday evening when the committee chose to take up the matter of changing the name of the town will be proposed.

The proposed change of name will not be voted on at a mass meeting held in the town hall not a single vote was cast for the proposed change of name.

The graduating exercises of the high school will take place this evening in the town hall.

Teams from the high school will play during the Fourth of July celebration under the auspices of the East Bridgewater Board of Trade.

WELLESLEY.

George A. Goodell, Erwin H. Wolcott and F. Howard Gilson have been appointed to a committee to cooperate with the board of selectmen in considering the question of a sewerage system.

William Sullivan of the class of 1911, Wellesley high school, has been elected captain of the baseball team.

Emerson O. Perkins, superintendent of the college grounds for a number of years, has resigned. He will be succeeded by Henry H. Austin, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and recently civil engineer of the Boston school board.

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TELEPHONE COMPANY OBJECTS TO REPORT ON RATE REDUCTIONS

(Continued from Page One.)

proper solution. This problem will never be solved by agreement of subscribers. Their interests are too diversified and they could never give it the time to properly grasp and balance interests other than those similar to their own.

This problem will never be solved by theory. Its solution may be approximated by theory, plus judgment, plus conservative experiment, plus study and plus experience, assisted by good-natured, fair-minded cooperation of both the company and its patrons.

"The company stands ready to cooperate with the commission or the petitioners," said Mr. Hall, "in endeavoring to work out the solution. What theories we have are at your disposal. The honest judgment of our entire organization is yours whenever you call for it. We are ready within reason to make such studies and such trials of rate schedules as you may consider in the public interest, even though the theories on which they are based do not commend themselves to our judgment, provided they offer any reasonable hope of solving the problem. Whatever results such studies and trials may seem to us to show, we will communicate to you without reservation."

Mr. Hall then proceeded to defend the company's existing rate schedule on the ground that when the telephone business started no one knew to what proportions it would grow and that the inequalities as between different classes of telephone users had not been apparent at first, but had developed only as the number of subscribers had increased.

After taking issue with the various features of the Jackson report and concluding the soundness of others, Mr. Hall stated that he would file with the commission specific objections to certain recommendations of the experts. He stated that the reduction in the company's net revenue for the first year in case the Jackson report was put in effect was estimated by the officers of the company to be between \$750,000 and \$900,000.

Mr. Hall contended that no such reduction in revenue as is proposed is warranted in the Boston suburban district, and that the experts went too far in lowering many of the rates, even were they to cover a much more localized area. The commission ought to consider, he said, that demands on the company's revenue come from every side. The subscriber wants lower rates and yet he demands better service. The increased cost of living raises the question of increased wages. The decreased purchasing power of money means that capital may require a more substantial return or it will seek other investments.

"In whatever recommendations you make, do not make the mistake of reducing too much the revenues of the company. You can do the telephone users of this district no greater kindness. They want lower rates, but they do not want them at an impairment of the service. They don't want to have to take their service from a company that is skimping in every direction to break even. First of all they want, expect and have a right to have just as good service as the art can produce. Don't take away our ability to give it. If you make a mistake by getting the rates too low, it is a very difficult matter to raise them, but if they are not low enough, it is a simple matter for you to take the next step later."

Mr. Hall concluded his remarks shortly before 1 p. m., after which he answered several questions relating to suburban districts. The hearing was then continued until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock, when arguments of counsel will be presented.

William S. Saunders on behalf of the Hazelwood and Clarendon Hills Improvement Association desired to be placed on record as opposed to the proposed changes. The association favored the present arrangement.

FEDERAL GUNNERS TRY NET TARGETS

The first series of the annual target practise of the federal soldiers stationed in Boston harbor forts began this afternoon with the opening of fire from the mortars at batteries Whitman and Cushing, Ft. Andrews. Practise continues until July 2, Sunday excepted, and then ceases until the first corps, M. V. M., coast artillery, goes to the forts for practise from July 9 to 16, and then again until September.

Col. Adelbert Cronkhite, of the staff of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, Governor of the Island, N. Y., is the umpire, and will have supervision in conjunction with Col. Robert H. Patterson, artillery district commander. The new targets are 30 by 60 feet in size and covered with netting. The holes shown in the net determine the number and value of hits made by the projectiles.

WANTS TO ISSUE NEW SHARES. The board of gas and electric light commissioners gave a hearing this morning on a petition of the Electric Light & Power Company of Abington and Rockland for authority to issue \$40 additional shares of its capital stock, at \$150 per share. The commission took the matter under advisement.

MAINE GIRL HAS SCHOOL RECORD. SACO, Me.—Miss Ruth Marion Young, daughter of Theodore T. Young, superintendent of the public schools, and a graduate of the class of '10, Thornton Academy, attended the public schools 11 years without being absent but one day.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES A CLASS OF 180 THIS MORNING

(Continued from Page One.)

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DEDHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. DEDHAM, Mass.—Graduation exercises were held today in the grammar schools of the town—the Oakdale, Ames and Avery. At each school a lengthy program of songs, recitations, drills and other exercises were given. Many parents were present. At the Oakdale school Principal Frank C. Head presided; at the Ames, Principal J. Ellis Ames, and at the Avery, Principal William F. Howe.

REVERE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS. REVERE, Mass.—The graduation exercises of the high school class of '10, were held in the school hall this afternoon. The exercises will be in charge of Headmaster E. R. Sampson and the diplomas will be presented by Thomas R. Nash, chairman of the school committee.

The salutatory was by Esther W. Bicknell and the valedictory by Helena F. Reidy. The address was delivered by the Rev. W. H. Rider, D. D., of Gloucester.

ROCKLAND HIGH SCHOOL. ROCKLAND, Mass.—The graduation exercises of the Rockland High school will take place in the Rockland Opera house this evening. The oration will be by Carl Hunt, class prophecy, Della Morris; class poem, Helen D. Crawford. Diplomas will be presented by C. B. Collins to 33 graduates. Tomorrow evening the class will hold a reception.

MIDDLEBORO HIGH SCHOOL. MIDDLEBORO, Mass.—Graduation exercises for the senior class of the Middleboro high school will be held Friday evening in the town hall. The exercises will open with prayer by the Rev. Norman McKinnon, pastor of the Congregational church. The salutatory will be given by Ellis M. Wilbur and Susan A. Bishop will give the class statistics.

Recitations will be given by Laura C. Clough, Lillian F. Farrington and Lillian A. Ward. Essays will be given by Elsie H. Dunham, the valedictory by Helen S. Jackson, vocal solo by Agnes M. Fenn and David M. Gammons and the class prophecy by Neal Russell O'Hara. The class will hold a reception Monday evening.

HANOVER HIGH SCHOOL. HANOVER, Mass.—Graduation exercises of the senior class of the high school took place Wednesday evening at the town hall. The exercises opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wharton. The program included: Salutatory, Olivia A. Hatch; essays, Bernice F. Oldham and Alfred A. Tolman; class history, Sidney H. Monroe; essays, Arthur F. Crane, Ralph L. Bailey and Emily W. Rogers; declamation, Robert G. Davenport; essays, Walter E. Henderson and Doris N. Sturtevant; class will, Charles L. Callahan, and valedictory, Marion F. Winslow. The diplomas were presented by Dr. C. L. Howes. The class will hold a reception Friday evening at the town hall.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—RADCLIFFE CLASS DAY CELEBRATIONS. RADCLIFFE class day celebrations ended Wednesday evening with a crowd of nearly 800 students and friends filling to overflowing the college buildings and yard. Japanese lanterns hung over the yard gave the festivities a gay appearance.

FILIBUSTER AGAINST WEEKS FOREST BILL BY SENATOR BURTON

(Continued from Page One.)

WASHINGTON—When Senator Burton of Ohio arose in the Senate today to make a few "remarks" on the bill to create mountain forest reserves, he had in mind a speech to last two days. The only questions were whether his powers would be equal to the strain or whether the Senate might decide upon a night session. In the latter contingency it would be one very long speech instead of two speeches covering as many sessions.

Senator Burton's oratorical preparations gave full notice that he did not like the bill; also that he hoped the threatened consumption of so much time when all congressmen are anxious to go home would induce them to lay the bill over until next winter.

On the other hand, Representative Weeks of Massachusetts has issued an ultimatum that Congress shall not adjourn until it has passed the bill. So with Mr. Weeks filibustering to force Congress to pass the bill and Mr. Burton filibustering to prevent it the statesmen face a peculiar problem.

ROAD TO LOWELL WANTS CHARTER

Once more the Boston, Lowell & Lawrence Street Electric Railroad Company will try to secure a charter for operating between Boston and Lowell. Whether this effort will be pressed before the railroad commission on the petition for a review of the case or be a move for a special act of the Legislature next year has not been determined.

In any event it is regarded as extremely doubtful that the company will press for a route through Winchester, where the project met with such strong opposition. There is another plan on file which would carry the road through Arlington, and it has been argued also that a route could be picked through Stoneham and East Woburn.

WASHINGTON'S POPULATION.

WASHINGTON—The population of the city of Washington is 331,069. This was the official announcement of the census bureau this afternoon, the first official announcement of any population total as the result of the 1910 census.

sides at the Charlestown navy yard late Wednesday.

It was the largest graduating class in the history of the Knapp school, consisting of 80 graduates, and the master, John Sherburne Emerson, who conceived the novel plan of having the exercises on the old warship, was gratified by the presence of many parents and friends of the scholars, who would not have been able to find accommodations in the Knapp school. Daniel H. Bradley of the school board presented the diplomas.

REVERE HIGH SCHOOL.

At the graduation exercises of the Revere high school today essays will be given by John R. Larabee, Herbert Horgan, Mildred Holt, Florence G. Chisholm and Carl G. Lindstrom.

Nearly all of the members of the class were graduates of the McKinley or Bradstreet avenue schools of this town. Robert Pirie, president of the class, will go to the Lowell Textile School; Miss Bates will enter Boston University; Herbert Horgan will enter Harvard; Fred Lindstrom and Arthur O'Connor go to Tufts; Miss Gilliatt will go to the N. E. Conservatory of Music. Several others have already accepted business positions.

WEYMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL.

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SENIORS AT HARVARD PREPARE FOR EVENTS OF THEIR CLASS DAY

(Continued from Page One.)

its class banner over to the freshman class and the final wind-up will come with the annual confetti shower.

In the evening will come the illumination in the yard, band concerts, spreads, dancing and singing by the glee club.

The Harvard class day festivities will be enjoyed in the afternoon and evening by 15 club spreads, exclusive of the numberless private spreads. Next to the senior spread this year is the Wadsworth house spread at 5:30 p. m. on class day will be the largest event. More than 1000 guests are expected. The invitations were issued by 26 hosts, who are as follows: R. W. Atkins, S. H. Browne, Jr., G. G. Browne, R. L. Groves, R. W. Hall, G. W. Hallowell, R. C. Hallowell, R. G. Henderson, S. T. Hicks, F. de H. Houston, R. C. Hoyt, C. L. Lanigan, L. M. Little, E. K. Merrifield, A. R. Meyer, F. F. Perkins, T. H. Powell, J. S. Reed, J. P. Rice, F. M. de Selding, T. K. Ware, L. Watson, L. Wulsin, L. Jr., and P. Wyman.

The Hasty Pudding Club spread at the clubhouse on Holyoke street, at 12 m., is always one of the most largely attended of the day. The hosts at the spread this year are the following members of the club: F. H. Burrage, S. Cobb, F. R. Estabrook, J. D. Foot, Jr., F. R. Maxwell, Jr., T. J. Newbold, H. B. Richardson, J. Tyler, J. Blake, E. Wheeler, H. L. Whitney and L. F. Whitney.

A number of seniors will join in giving a spread in the quadrangle east of Holworthy hall, from 5:30 to 7:30 o'clock.

The hosts will be: L. V. Bartlett, H. S. Bryant, L. L. Edgar, J. A. Gary, M. F. LaCroix, R. S. Marshall, St. J. Perret, C. W. Rice, C. D. Ryan, W. F. Scribner, R. D. Thomson and P. J. Witmer.

Another large dormitory spread will be held in 134 Westmorly court at 5:30 o'clock, invitations being issued by C. O. Mason, S. W. Arnhem, A. W. MacDonald, S. Pond and G. D. Pond.

A number of the Greek letter fraternities will hold spreads this year in various parts of the yard. The Phi Eta spread, always one of the largest and most popular, will be held in the Hemenway gymnasium from 1 to 4 o'clock, and will be followed by informal dancing. At the Delta Theta Chi house on Dunster street the senior members of the chapter will entertain from 6 until 8 o'clock, the invitations being sent out in the following names: F. A. Brewer, P. W. Carter, H. F. Drown, L. M. Ferguson, H. E. Harwood, R. P. Jordan, S. C. Lawrence, 2d, Gardner Murphy and T. B. Townsend, Jr.

The Kappa Gamma Chi seniors will have them spread in upper Massachusetts hall immediately after the Stadium exercises and will give a reception in the quadrangle at the rear of Holworthy hall from 6 until 8 o'clock. The Kappa Gamma Chi hosts are T. J. Brown, G. R. Bunker, I. Carpenter, W. H. Fitzpatrick; Jr., J. Humphrey, G. G. Sampson, M. T. Whiting.

The Delta Upsilon spread will be held in lower Massachusetts hall at the same time. There will be dancing in the hall and the refreshments will be served on the lawn behind Matthews and Massachusetts.

An afternoon spread, beginning at 1 o'clock, will be given by the senior editors of the Harvard Lampoon, to be held for the first time in the new building on Mt. Auburn street.

The Triangular Club will hold its annual spread just after the Stadium exercises in the quadrangle back of Harvard hall.

The annual Phillips Brooks House spread will be held in the afternoon on the lawn back of Stoughton hall.

The Harvard Union will also hold a spread on its own grounds, the spread being limited to members of the union and their friends.

The Phi Beta Kappa spread, instituted for the first time a few years ago, will again be held in the quadrangle between Sever Hall and Quincy street.

The Harvard Union, the big common club of the university, will, as usual, take a conspicuous part in the class day exercises tomorrow. Its spacious and dignified halls will be thrown open with a cordial welcome to undergraduate and alumnus alike. Amid flowers and greenery and music, hundreds of visitors will enjoy the "spread" from 6 to 8 o'clock; later in the large living room there will be dancing until midnight.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

AMERICAN WOMEN DRAMATISTS.

The woman dramatist is a distinctly American product. Nothing like her is to be found in any other country. France, England and Germany each have one or two woman playwrights, but they write only spasmodically, so far as the professional theater is concerned. Here in America a good share of the plays produced are written by women.

American women began to invade the difficult field of playwriting over 20 years ago, when Miss Martha Morton (now Mrs. Conheim) had "The Merchant" produced in New York. At that time there was much portentious wagging of heads among theatrical men, who, though polite to the newcomer, predicted that it would be impossible for her or any other woman to write successful plays.

"The Merchant" was a success. It was followed by "A Bachelor's Romance" and other well written and popular comedies. Miss Morton, Miss Marguerite Merrington (author of "Capt. Letterblair"), Mrs. Charles Doremus, and Miss Lottie Blair Parker (author of "Way Down East" and "Under Southern Skies") in America, and Miss Madelyn Luette Ryley in England were the pioneers who broke down managerial prejudice against plays written by women.

Miss Morton is still very much to be reckoned with because of her recent comedies, "The Movers" and "The Illusion of Beatrice," as well as her adaptations from the German, the latest of which is "On the Eve," a nihilist drama by Leopold Kampf. However, it is rather not with these pioneers, but with the women who are now writing the plays that are going up and down the country, that this present article has to deal.

Two of the most significant dramas ever produced in this country were written by Miss Rachel Crothers. The first of these, "The Three of Us," ran nearly a season in New York. It had a conventional love story, worked out, however, with refreshing naturalness. The women who are now writing the plays that are going up and down the country, that this present article has to deal.

Miss Crothers wrote a second play called "Myself, Bettina," which was but moderately successful. Her third drama, "A Man's World," is proving an interesting vehicle for the talents of Miss Mary Manning. Miss Crothers attempts in this play to set forth the ethical proposition that a man should bring to marriage as exalted a moral history as he expects of his wife. The title would seem to indicate that the writer had treated her subject satirically, but the tone is slightly preachy instead. Miss Crothers' construction is masterly, and her characters are often real and always effective.

Miss Rida Johnson Young is another who has a sure hand for theatrical effect. This year her latest farce, "The Lottery Man," ran for months in New York, and now bids fair to repeat this success in Chicago. Other farce comedies by Miss Young are "The Boys of Company B" and "Brown of Harvard," both caricatures of the life they were supposed to represent, but life effectively and popular, nevertheless. Miss Young has in supreme development a sense for comic effect, subtle yet robust.

Miss Frances Hodgson Burnett is one of the elder writers whom we can claim as American, for she passes much of her time here as well as in her native England, and nearly all of her plays have been written for the American stage. Her "Little Lord Fauntleroy" comes to mind at once as perhaps the best known of all juvenile plays. It has a feminine companion in "The Little Princess," a pathetic yet charming little comedy acted several seasons ago by Miss Millie James. She also wrote "The Little Sister of Jose" for Miss Maude Adams, "That Man and I" for Robert Billard, and "The Dawn of a Tomorrow" for Miss Eleanor Robson. This drama is now having a successful run in London, with Miss Gertrude Elliott in the leading role.

William Gillette dramatized her "Editha's Burglar" and "Esmeralda," both highly popular two decades ago. Working with Stephen Townsend, Mrs. Burnett wrote "The First Gentleman of Europe" and "A Lady of Quality." A dominating feature of Mrs. Burnett's plays is their intense human qualities of sympathy and unselfishness. These qualities quite overbalance the lack of firm dramatic fibre that is characteristic of all her plays. Her works are a triumph of beautiful sentiment over crude dramaturgy.

Another clever contriver of stage effect is Miss Margaret Mayo, whose "Polly of the Circus" proved such an entertaining vehicle for Miss Mabel Taliaferro. The play had a sweetness and humanity that quite offset the mechanical figures of rural melodrama with which Miss Mayo, for the main part, was content to people her play. Miss Mayo wrote a moderately interesting college girls' play called "Commencement Days" in collaboration with Miss Virginia Frame. Miss Mayo's latest product is "Baby Mine," a farce now being performed in Chicago. Report has it that the piece is not distinguished for good taste, though very amusing. Miss Mayo also made versions of "The Marriage of William Ashe" and "Divorces" for Miss Grace George.

NEWLY MADE COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEAL DECIDES FIRST CASE

WASHINGTON — The new United States court of customs appeals, created at this session of Congress, rendered its first decisions Wednesday. All the cases decided were appeals from rulings of the general board of appraisers or decisions of the United States circuit court of the southern district of New York. The circuit court was reversed in two cases and affirmed in three.

The court met with a full bench, Chief Justice Robert M. Montgomery presiding, with Associate Justices William H. Hunt, James F. Smith, Orion M. Barber and Marion de Vries. The rule of the new court's procedure is much the same as that in the supreme court.

Several cases disposed of were appeals from Chinese merchants in New York. Kwong Yuen Shing imported dried duck flesh, salted, preserved in peanut oil and canned. It is a Chinese dish. He contended it ought to be assessed as dressed poultry. The new court sampled the canned duck, had experts to do so, and affirmed the circuit court's decision that it was far from being in the class of dressed poultry.

Miss Anne Warner made an interesting farce out of her "Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," and it lasted Miss May Robson two full seasons in New York and on the road. Mrs. Fiske, noted as our foremost actress of intellectual types of women, is the author of several effective one-act plays. Miss Jane Mauldin Feigle wrote "Texas," a pleasing border play, and other interesting melodramas. Miss Genevieve Haines has yet to have a second play acted for any length of time as successor to her successful "Hearts Aflame."

Miss Frances Aymar Matthews has had several dramas produced, the best known being her Joan of Arc play by Miss Fanny Davenport and her "Pretty Peggy" by Miss Grace George. Miss Beulah Marie Dix of Boston has shown an expert hand in theatrical construction in collaboration with Mrs. Evelyn Sutherland. Their most successful joint product was "The Road to Yesterday," a play that had much philosophy mixed with its fantastic entertainment. Mrs. Sutherland dramatized Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," long acted by Mansfield and Waller.

Miss Grace Livingston Furniss is an expert maker of farces, both from original material and from the novels of others. Her own "Mrs. Jack," and "A Box of Monkeys," are highly amusing as are her adaptations, the best known of which are "The Pride of Jennie" and "The Man on the Box." Miss Genevieve Bonner helped Elmer Harris write Miss Croson's latest play, "Sham."

While this list is not complete, enough has been set down to indicate the prominent place played in American dramatic authorship by women. Their number is constantly increasing and the quality of their work calls for no apology when placed in comparison with plays written by American men.

CHICAGO'S THEATERS.

"The rapid strides made by Chicago in the past season as a producing center of first-class importance and her continued growth along that line places the city in a position to challenge the boast of New York as the theatrical metropolis of the western hemisphere," writes a contributor to the June Theater. "The hallmark of a successful New York premier is no longer indispensable. Astute managers have discovered the extraordinary possibilities of the lake city inasmuch as she commands the mid-West, the West and the South and leads the entire country west of Pittsburgh, where her word is law.

They have also discovered that Chicagoans are inquisitive, that Chicago taste is a cultivated one, and that a play which meets the approval of the Chicago public will pass muster anywhere. Consider the cachet of merit given such plays as "The Man From Home," "Madame X," "Alas! Jimmy Valentine," of the long runs and successful careers of "Mother," "The Upstart," "Miss Patsy," "The Melting Pot," "A Certain Party," "Her Husband's Wife," "The Echo," "Madame Sherry," "My Cinderella Girl," several of which Broadway has scarcely yet heard.

"Chicago's first-class theaters are the places of continued activity for new productions throughout the year. Never before in the history of western theatricals has there been such an enormous demand for time."

The theater gives as the leading local houses where new dramas are brought forth the Studebaker, the Garrick, the Lyric, the Grand Opera house, the Chicago opera house, the Illinois, Powers, the Olympic, McVicker's and the Ziegfeld, while the Colonial, the Whitney, the Cort and Princess are named as musical comedy devotees.

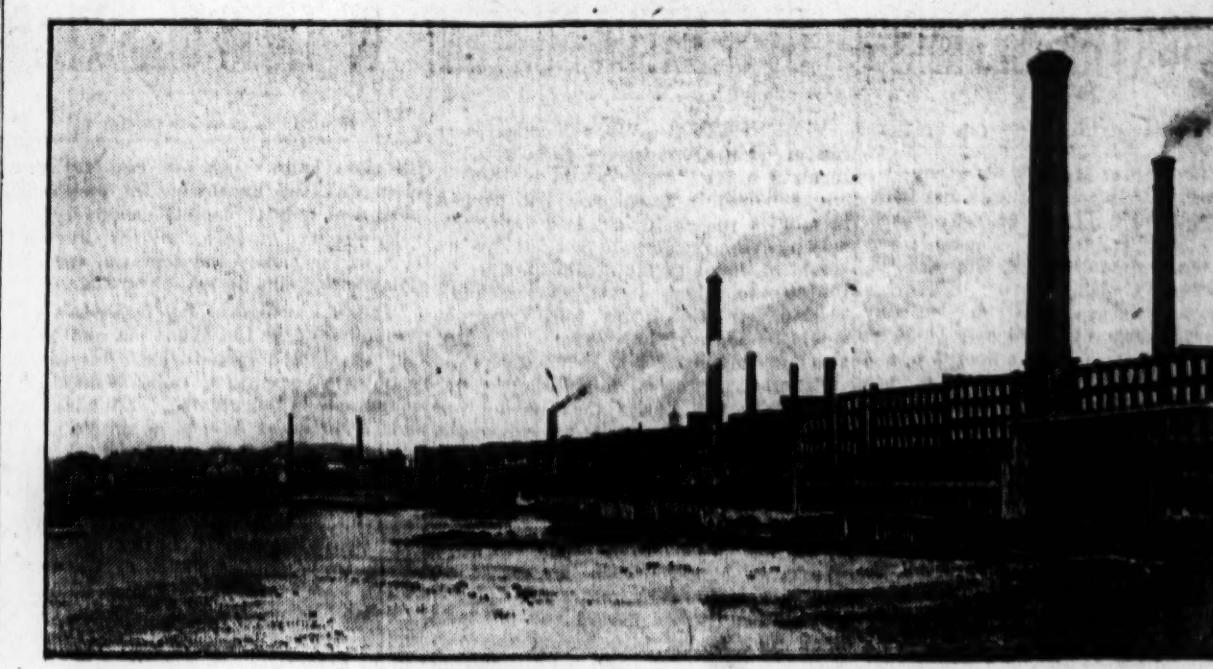
"Many big hits," the writer continues, "are forced to leave either for the road or for New York because regular bookings drive them out. On the other hand, managers who were wont to utilize Chicago, preparatory to a New York premier, have discovered that while a Chicago verdict is safe, they lose a tremendous amount of business by negotiating for only limited periods of time. In fact, the watchword of Chicago theatricals is now 'an indefinite run!'"

SEEKS TO HONOR NAVAL HERO.

WASHINGTON — Representative O'Connell of Boston introduced a resolution providing for the erection of a tablet at Arlington, Mass., to the memory of Boatswain Croghan, who commanded the naval tug Nina, which was sunk en route from Norfolk to Boston last winter with all on board.

LOWELL TEXTILE INDUSTRIES PROSPER

Mills running full hours or overtime and spending vast sums; about \$10,000,000 put into improvements alone in the past five years.



LOWELL'S MILE OF MILLS ALONG THE MERRIMAC RIVER.

Photo taken from the Aiken street bridge, over the Merrimac river. Starting at the right of the picture and looking down the river, the mills are: The Tremont and Suffolk, Merrimac, Boott, and Massachusetts. In the center of the photo is seen the Jumbo chimney of the Merrimac Mills, 232 feet high.

ABERNATHY BOY HORSEBACK RIDERS INTEREST NEW YORK



TEMPLE AND LOUIS ABERNATHY.

Sons of United States marshal of Oklahoma who rode to New York to greet Mr. Roosevelt.

After the water parade the young

INSPECT 200 MILES OF NEW YORK STATE AS LESSON IN ROADS

The Boston Elementary Teachers Club is planning an elaborate reception to the officers of the National Education Association, including the officials of the local organization, several college presidents, and national, state and city representatives.

The details were discussed Wednesday afternoon at a meeting of the hospitality committee at the headquarters of the N. E. A. in the old art museum. It was decided to hold the affair Thursday evening, July 7, in the Somerset hotel. It will be strictly formal and it is expected will be attended by about 1000 persons. The reception will begin at 8:30 p. m., and will probably last until about 11 o'clock.

Miss Katherine E. Lahey, vice president of the Boston elementary teachers' club, and chairman of the hospitality committee, will have charge of the arrangements for the reception, and in this work will be assisted by the following committee: Miss Annie E. Bancroft, Miss Katherine A. Kiggen, Miss Florence I. Reddy, Miss Grace A. Cunningham, Miss Grace Mitchell, Miss Mary F. Flanagan, Miss Arville T. Harvey, Miss Marguerite L. Lillis, Miss Rachel Rosinsky, Miss Emma F. Crane and Miss Annie A. Mellish.

A large force of workmen and mechanics are at work on the interior of the old art museum building transforming it into one of the most complete and satisfactory headquarters the National Educational Association has yet enjoyed at any of its many great conventions.

It is now expected that President James J. Joyner of the N. E. A. will reach Boston by Friday.

REAR ADMIRAL AARON WARD.

President of board of inspection of navy yards, who visited Newport after looking over Charlestown.

REAR ADMIRAL AARON WARD, president of the board of inspection of navy yards, left Boston this week for Newport, where he will inspect the various naval stations.

Nothing could be learned of the admiral's opinion of the Charlestown yard as he found it on his visit, but as there is more going on there than for many years and as things have been running fairly smoothly under the new divisional system, it is safe to say that his opinion concurred with that of other officials who have inspected the yard recently.

What Other Editors Are Saying

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the admission of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as states by the passage of the statehood bills by the United States Senate:

NEW YORK TIMES—States have developed and been admitted rapidly since Vermont in 1791. The longest interval was between Colorado, 1876, and the two Dakotas, Montana and Washington in 1889. The states since admitted have been Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—In education and material prosperity the two territories are more advanced than most of their predecessors were when admitted. They have gained experience and stability by waiting and are not likely to afford an example of arrested progress, as Nevada has done.

HOTELS



Hotel Somerset

Commonwealth Ave., Boston
Terrace Restaurant open during summer months

Bookings for Fall and Winter can be made now. Special inducements to permanent guests

TRANSIENT RATES
Room Without Bath, \$1.00 per day up
Room With Bath, \$1.50 per day up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, 4.00 per day up
Complete equipment for Bath, Bedding, Linen, Furniture, Books, &c., \$10.00 per day up

FRANK C. HALL, Manager

The Oceanside MAMMOTH HEAD, MASS.
Directly facing the ocean; superb views of yachting; third season. Open June 1st.

A. H. & E. LANE, Prop.

THE FILMS BACH BLUFF, MASS.
On the North Shore. Now open. New management. Unsurpassed location. Golf, tennis, bathing, boating, Garage, Booklet, J. H. McLEOD, Prop.

Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of

Saturday's Monitor

Should reach The Monitor office

Not Later Than Friday Afternoon

To insure proper Classification.

JOHN E. COUSENS COAL CO
101 COMMONWEALTH AVE.
Coal at Lowest Prices for the Year
Telephone Brookline 1750, 1751, 1752

CITY HALL'S BUREAU FOR INFORMATION TO BE IN USE NEXT WEEK

The new information bureau at City Hall, which is to be under the management of Timothy Mooney, will probably be opened early next week, as the workmen have nearly completed the renovation and necessary changes in the building. The work on the new quarters for City Messenger Edward J. Leahy is nearing completion. He will occupy them Monday.

Mayor Fitzgerald has no idea of again attempting to secure any information from the civil service commission or of again appearing before that body for any purpose because of the discourteous treatment he decries was accorded him when he appeared before them in behalf of the appointment of John B. Martin to be commissioner of penal institutions.

Among the visitors to the mayor's office Wednesday was William J. Conners of Buffalo, who was recently deposed as chairman of the New York Democratic state committee. He is on a trip in his yacht to Buffalo by way of the Great Lakes and dropped anchor in the harbor Wednesday afternoon.

CONGRESS HAS KEPT PLATFORM PLEDGES WELL FOR A SEASON

(Continued from Page One.)

good record of accomplishment, and he, of course, realizes that much of it has come about as the direct result of his insistence that the national platform was made to be a rule and guide for those entrusted with authority.

The half dozen planks in the platform as to which there has been definite action are as follows:

The tariff.
Postal savings banks.
The railroad bill.
Conservation; specifically, the withdrawal bill.

The bureau of mines.
Statehood.

As to the tariff there is a very great difference of opinion among Republicans. That difference need not be discussed in this article. The President, it should, however, be said in passing, believes that the \$250,000 appropriation carried in the sundry civil bill, for the tariff board, will quiet a good deal of the controversy and enable the Republican party to unite for the campaign. That appropriation is to be used by the tariff board in ascertaining the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad of some of the disputed schedules of the new tariff law, and will probably lead to a tariff message of some sort before the end of the Taft administration.

Postal savings bank legislation comes almost wholly as the result of the urging of the President, who regards the new act as satisfactory. The platform pledge is fully lived up to. The only differences in Congress over it were as to matters of detail, which for several weeks, it will be remembered, threatened to prevent action. The House Republicans held four long meetings before they could agree on how the money collected was to be distributed among the banks of the country.

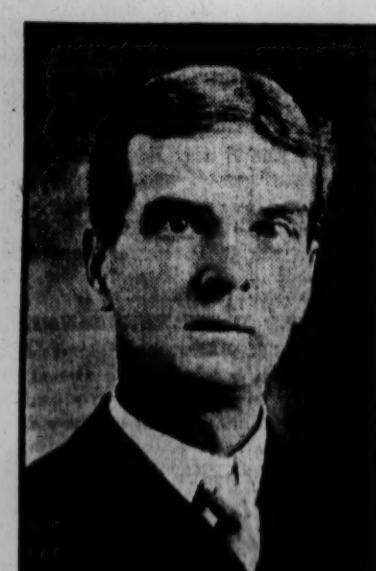
The railroad bill, the President holds, is advanced legislation of a most important character. He regards this as the biggest piece of legislative work of his administration thus far. He kept a steady hand on the situation, both while the bill was pending in each house and while the conference committee had charge of it. The commission to investigate the question of capitalization will, in the opinion of experts, amount to little, but the President insisted upon having it, inasmuch as he could not get into the bill the capitalization sections agreed to by the House. The President's insistence grew out of the fact that this capitalization matter is in the Chicago platform.

On the conservation question the President didn't get a real deal, but he made a beginning that he regards as highly satisfactory. It will be his purpose to put conservation up to Congress again next winter, with a view to getting something more. He understands that the question is so big, and the differences of opinion regarding it so great as to necessitate slow progress.

The bill establishing the new bureau of mines went through both houses without particular urging, and without attracting much general notice. Both organized labor and the mine operators wanted this legislation.

The President is personally indifferent on the statehood question, and his insistence here has also been because the Chicago platform commits the Republican party to statehood legislation.

Alumni of Taunton High School Holds a Record Breaking Class Reunion



CHARLES P. FOSTER.
President of Taunton municipal council and of association who welcomed guests.

TAUNTON.—The largest gathering in the history of the Taunton High School Alumni Association was present at the reunion this week. Nearly every class from 1873 to 1910 was represented.

These officers were elected: President, Charles P. Foster; secretary, Miss Fannie Boyde; treasurer, William Boyde.

COLUMBUS DAY BILL REPORTED.
WASHINGTON.—The Suizer bill making Oct. 12 a legal holiday in the district of Columbia, to be known as Columbus day, has been favorably reported to the House.

TROOPS FOR PORTLAND PARADE.
PORTLAND, Me.—Word has come from Washington that eight companies of regular troops will take part in the Fourth of July parade here.

Most Important Legislation Enacted by Present Congress

MONG the important measures enacted at this session of Congress are the following:

Railroad rate bill, clinching the Roosevelt policy of federal control of railway rates, and in addition thereto compelling railroads to secure the approval of the interstate commerce commission before advancing rates, authorizing the interstate commerce commission to institute proceedings without waiting for the complaint of a shipper, creating a special commerce court, granting the commission complete authority over classifications and regulations, and bringing telegraph and telephone companies under the scope of the interstate commerce act.

The creation of a special committee to investigate the extent to which railroad stocks are watered and report on the feasibility of federal supervision of all railroad securities.

The creation of a system of postal savings banks, thus gaining for small depositors the security of the United States treasury and guaranteeing 2 per cent interest.

The granting of separate statehood to Arizona and New Mexico.

Conservation legislation, making legal land withdrawals already made, and authorizing for the future all those the President may deem wise.

Conservation of coal lands promoted by authorization of agricultural experiments on the surface, while title to coal deposits is reserved to the government.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars appropriated to enable the tariff board to ascertain the difference in the cost of production, at home and abroad, of articles included in the tariff schedules, such information to afford the basis for an accurate adjustment of the rates of duty.

Twenty million dollar bond issue authorized to permit of prompt completion of irrigation project already undertaken.

Completion of the Meyer scheme of naval reorganization.

Progressive naval program, authorizing the construction of two 27,000-ton battleships, six torpedo boat destroyers, four submarine torpedo boats, two colliers.

Creation of a bureau of mines, designed to minimize dangers to mine employees.

"White slave" traffic penalized by a system of heavy fines for interstate commerce therein.

Publicity for campaign contributions made compulsory.

Immigration of aliens further protected by increased restrictions and regulations.

Seal fisheries of Alaska protected by up-to-date legislation.

Provision made for raising the battleship Maine, now lying in Havana harbor.

Extensive river and harbor bill drafted in accordance with the policy of coordinating these improvements.

Provision made for numerous necessary public buildings and the completion of those already begun.

Thirty thousand dollars appropriated to enable the department of agriculture to conduct tests looking to the discovery of a substitute for spruce in the manufacture of pulp paper.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars provided to enable the geological survey to carry on the work of gauging streams and for the promotion of the conservation of water power sites.

Two hundred thousand dollars granted the department of justice for the prosecution of violators of the Sherman anti-trust law.

Seventy-five thousand dollars provided for the use of the joint commission charged with the duty of settling questions relating to boundary waters between the United States and Canada.

House rules so revised as to transfer responsibility for legislative action from the speaker to a majority of the House.

Provision made for the compensation of Justice Moody should he retire.

Work of the Special Session of the Sixty-first Congress.

Payne tariff bill enacted, revising rates of duty and providing dual tariff system, whereby the United States has secured minimum tariffs from every civilized nation.

Excise tax imposed on all corporations, consisting of 1 per cent, measured by the amount of their net receipts.

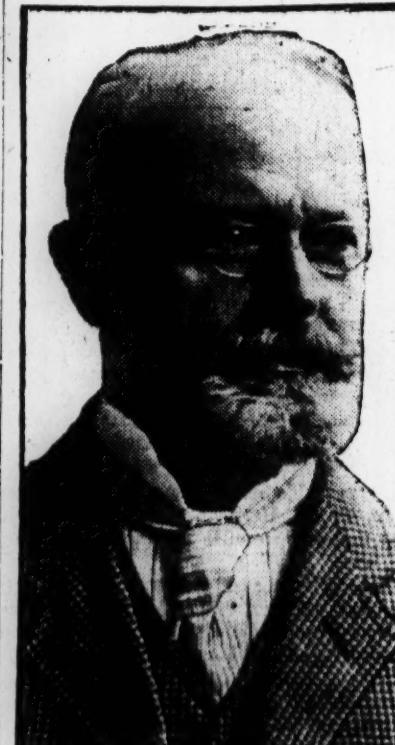
Philippine tariff law, adjusting duties in the archipelago to those of the United States, enacted.

Tariff board, to assist in administration of dual tariff system and to investigate costs of production at home and abroad, created.

Census law, providing for the taking of the thirteenth census, enacted.

THIS CITY EMPLOYS 13,664 WORKERS SO REPORT SAYS TODAY

An Early Boston Report Is Asked by New Chief of Army Engineering Corps



BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM H. BIXBY.
New chief of United States army engineers to whom local projects are to be submitted.

The payroll books of the city of Boston were issued today, giving the total number of employees of each department of the city who were at work on April 30 and comparison tables from 1905 to the present time. The total number of employees at work on April 30 this year was 13,664, thus showing an increase of 442 over last year. The departments in which this increase occurs are the school department, 307; police, 34; fire, 25; hospital, 31, and collectors, 11. The bath department showed a decrease of 10.

On April 30, 1905, the last year of the Patrick A. Collins administration, the total number of paid employees of the city was 13,094. The following year, which was the first year of the Fitzgerald administration, it was again increased to 13,499. The following year, the second of the Fitzgerald administration, it decreased to 13,748. In 1908, the first year of the Hibbard administration, it decreased to 13,674. In 1909, the second year of the Hibbard administration, there was a further decrease to 13,222.

AUGUST BELMONT AND PARTY HERE

August Belmont and party, in the private car Minola, arrived at the South terminal station just before 7 o'clock this morning from New York city over the New York, New Haven & Hartford road.

Mr. Belmont went at once to Southboro to witness the graduation of his son from St. Mark's school. He will return to Boston late this afternoon.

Today's Navy Orders

The following navy orders were posted today at the Charlestown navy yard:

Lieut. Com. A. Althouse to navy yard, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. E. W. McIntyre, retired, detached navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., to New York.

Ensign F. M. Perkins to the armored cruiser Pennsylvania.

Midshipman A. Barney to the battleship New Hampshire.

Midshipman M. C. Robertson to the battleship Idaho.

COMING WATERWAY CONVENTION MEANS MUCH FOR COUNTRY

WASHINGTON — Representative J. Hampton Moore of Pennsylvania, president of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association, has been an enthusiastic advocate of improving the rivers and harbors of the United States ever since he was a reporter on the Philadelphia Public Ledger years ago.

Since he came to Congress he has

taken a commanding position in the movement for a comprehensive waterway policy on the part of the government and the formation of the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association is due largely to his persistency and enthusiasm for the construction of an inside passage from Boston to Beaufort, North Carolina, and thence on to the Florida Keys, using the canals, bays and sounds between Boston and Beaufort, thereby shortening the distance some 600 miles between the points named and securing a safer route.

At the last session of Congress Mr. Moore endeavored to secure the authorizations for an invitation to the international navigation congress to meet in the United States, but failed in securing such authorization. This session Mr. Moore has had better success, the rivers and harbors bill carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 for this purpose.

Commenting on the provision the member from the Philadelphia district says:

"The coming to the United States of the Permanent International Association of Navigation Congresses will mean much for waterway development in this country. It is well known that we are far behind European countries in inland waterway development. The picked engineers and experts of all nations attend these conferences in the old countries and this will be the first conference of the kind to be held in the United States.

"The significance of such a convention

is apparent when we recall that up to 1907 the United States, with its vast area, had spent only about \$550,000,000 on all its waterways and harbors, while France alone, since 1814, had spent more than \$700,000,000."

LOCAL AND TELEGRAPH BRIEFS.

United States District Attorney Asa P. French has informed Col. Robert H. Patterson, commander of the fortifications of Boston, that Sunday baseball games at Ft. Banks, Winthrop, must be stopped. He declares that he will bring the matter before the United States district court if his wishes are not complied with.

FRANKLIN, Mass. — The following increases will begin today on the steam road: To Boston, from 55 cents to 60; to Providence, from 40 cents to 50; to Milford, from 20 cents to 25; to New London, from 25 cents to 35, and to Wilmington, from \$1.25 to \$1.30.

DEDHAM, Mass. — The East Dedham Business Improvement Association and Avery Social Club have united forces and will hold a quiet observation of the Fourth at East Dedham. John Halloran is chairman. Edward H. Becker, secretary, and John A. Hirsch, treasurer.

BROCKTON, Mass. — The Swedish Lutheran church has decided to purchase a lot for its new edifice on Oak street, near North Main street. It has not been decided whether to build of wood, brick or cement.

Mayor Fitzgerald today received a letter of thanks from the president of the municipal council of Paris, France, in reply to his cablegram of sympathy at the time of the Paris floods. The letter was addressed to "Mr. President of the Committee of Aldermen of the City of Boston."

The class day exercises of the graduating class of the West Roxbury high school were held Wednesday evening in the school hall on Elm street, Jamaica Plain.

WASHINGTON—The Senate committee on judiciary has ordered a favorable report on the nomination of John Rustgard to succeed John J. Boyce as United States district attorney in Alaska.

WASHINGTON—The resolution directing the committee of privileges and elections to investigate the charges of bribery made in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer of Illinois was adopted in the Senate.

Congressman Andrew J. Peters of Jamaica Plain is to be married to Miss Martha Phillips late this afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John C. Phillips, Moraine farm, North Beverly.

A conference of people from the Boston industrial district will meet Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association, at 3 Joy street, Boston, Monday, June 27, at 3:30 p. m., to discuss the problems of housing and congestion in Boston, and also the problem of securing sufficient light and ventilation in homes occupied by those who have to live on the lowest rent basis.

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ARREST LAKE COMO SUSPECT.

HOBIKON, N. J.—A man who the police say is Porter Charlton was arrested on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland as she docked today. He is locked up in the Hoboken police headquarters, being wanted in Italy in connection with the Lake Como tragedy. It is said he admitted his identity.

POSTPONE BALLOON ASCENSION.

LOWELL, Mass.—The balloon ascension announced to take place Wednesday was postponed as the amount of gas pumped in would not lift. About 6000 persons were present.

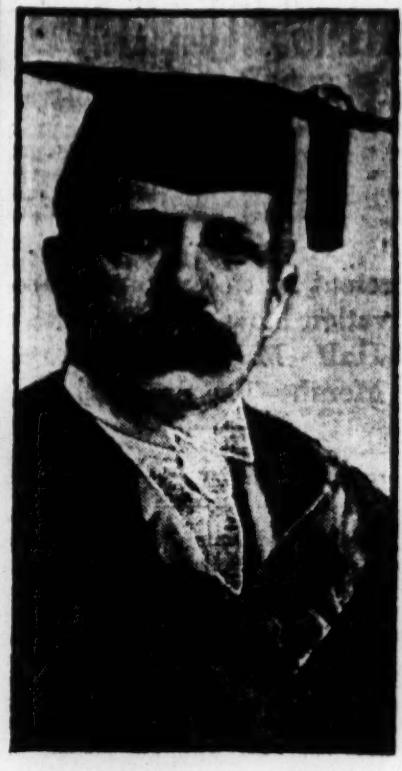
MRS. TAFT OFF TO BEVERLY.

WASHINGTON—Mrs. Taft, wife of the President, left Washington for New York Wednesday on her way to the summer White House at Beverly. She passed the night in New York with relatives, and left for Boston this morning.

SEEKS EARLY PINCHOT REPORT.

WASHINGTON—Representative McCull has introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Ballinger-Pinchot committee to report during the recess of Congress.

Brown President Speaks at Graduation Exercises of Brockton High School



WILLIAM H. P. FAUNCE.

BROCKTON, Mass.—Mayor William H. Clifford presented diplomas to 183 members of the graduating class at the high school Wednesday and President W. H. P. Faunce of Brown University gave the annual address to the graduates.

MR. HUGHES IS ASKED BY MR. ROOSEVELT TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE

NEW YORK—Theodore Roosevelt has asked Governor Hughes to visit him at Sagamore Hill in the near future for a conference. Mr. Roosevelt did not say why he had received the Governor's acceptance and he refused to give any hints of what subjects he expected to come up in conference.

Governor Hughes recently called the Legislature in special session to consider the subject of direct primaries.

It has taken 10 years to accomplish it, but the victory is complete. Leaving his native land a firm advocate of the horse as the best means of travel, Colonel Roosevelt turned to America wavering in his loyalty. Since his arrival in Oyster Bay he has been completely won over to the charms of the high horsepower automobile. Hereafter he will use a big racing car to journey between Sagamore Hill and the office of the Outlook.

Theodore Roosevelt, formerly lieutenant-colonel and later colonel of the first volunteer cavalry, was the guest of honor today at a luncheon given him by his former comrades in arms at the Harvard Club. Plates had been set for 80. General Sumner, U. S. A. (retired), presided, with General Cooper, U. S. A. (retired), as his aide. There were no set speeches. After the luncheon the Rough Riders went to Coney Island and Mr. Roosevelt returned to his new automobile.

Gifford Pinchot will be a guest at Sagamore Hill tonight.

Wednesday night Mr. Roosevelt was the guest of Robert Collier at a private dinner at Sherry's. No list of guests was given out and no reporters were admitted.

William T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx zoo, eulogized Mr. Roosevelt in an address at a luncheon of the Campfire Club on the roof garden of the Waldorf-Astoria in Mr. Roosevelt's honor Wednesday. President Seton presented the guest of the evening with the gold medal of the Campfire Club, presented for "eminent service" inscribed:

"To Theodore Roosevelt, June 22, 1910, for his work in the protection of wild life and forests and for his contributions to zoology."

SEAKS FURTHER TO AID MALDEN

The street and water commission of Malden, with a view to carrying out its original plans of widening and beautifying

Latest Market Reports

Produce Quotations

Shipping

GREAT DEVELOPMENT IN THE TELEPHONE COMPANIES WEST

Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company Spending Hundreds of Thousands in Improving System in Spokane—Another Merger of Organizations.

SPOKANE, Wash.—Seven hundred thousand dollars will be expended by the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company in improving its system into Spokane, according to a statement by C. E. Hickman, district commercial supervisor of Portland, who added that 30 per cent of that amount will be used in making changes in Spokane. Plans are under way, he said, for the construction of a larger central station and offices. Mr. Hickman said in the course of an interview:

"Plans for the central exchange and office are now being prepared by the engineering department, but no location has been definitely decided upon. There are now more than 17,700 telephone instruments in operation in Spokane, and it is thought this number will be increased 20 per cent within the next six months. The company employs more than 800 men in Spokane, and with the additions to the service the number will increase proportionately. The rate will not be increased."

The number of instruments in Spokane is high in proportion to the size of the city and shows a greater percentage of increase since the first of the year than Los Angeles, Oakland and Portland, Ore.

"Improvements now under way are the underground wires to Grand street and Twenty-ninth avenue and the underground system to Third avenue and Crestline street. The Highland office is now being built at Third and Crestline.

"The toll line to Walla Walla, Wash., via Garfield and Colfax, is now well under way with 90 per cent of the material on the ground ready for construction. Toll lines will be built con-

FIRST ALL-STEEL PASSENGER TRAIN

NEW YORK—The first all-steel passenger train run in this country made an 87-mile run and return June 18, from the Frisco from St. Louis to Cuba, Mo. It consisted of five cars, and, without making any attempt at speed, ran 45 to 48 miles an hour. "Frisco has a large number of steel passenger cars in service on through trains and it is the policy to acquire only steel cars in future."

Observations were made as to the action of the new equipment in an all-steel train, particularly as to locomotive energy necessary to maintain speed with the extra weight of steel cars. The equipment used is that assembled for the new St. Louis-Dallas passenger service.

BOND OFFERING FOR FALL RIVER

Fall River, Mass., will receive bids until 10:30 a. m., Wednesday, June 29, on \$351,500 4 per cent bonds, including \$125,000 4 per cent school bonds maturing \$500, July, 1911 to 1915, inclusive; and \$400, July, 1916 to 1940, inclusive; \$101,500 4 per cent school bonds maturing \$6500, July, 1911, and \$5000, July, 1912 to 1930; \$50,000 4 per cent park bonds, maturing \$2500, July, 1911 to 1930; \$50,000 4 per cent sewer bonds, maturing \$2500, July, 1911 to 1930; \$1000, July, 1931 to 1940; and \$25,000 4 per cent highway bonds, maturing July 1, 1920.

NEW COMMITTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED.

LONDON—The minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England is unchanged at 3 per cent.

SHIPPING NEWS

The United Fruit Company's steamship *Verona*, Captain Oxholm, arrived at Long wharf this morning from Kingston and Port Morant, Jamaica, with 20,062 bunches of bananas. Fine weather and smooth seas prevailed all the way from the tropics. The steamer will leave on her return trip Friday.

The overdue barkentine John S Emery has arrived at Buenos Aires. The barkentine sailed from Boston March 3 for Buenos Aires and was considerably overdue.

Following are the arrivals of fishing vessels at T wharf this morning, with their fares in pounds: Nettie Franklin \$1,000, Ethel B. Penny 23,000, Gladys and Sarah 9000, Mary DeCosta 17,000, Terese and Alice 18,500, Annie Terry 20,000, Olivia Sera 4000.

Dealers' prices of fish at T wharf per hundredweight were as follows: Haddock \$2.25@2.50, large cod \$2.50@2.75, small cod \$1.85@2, pollack 50c.

The Cunarder *Ivernia* from Liverpool and Queenstown with 77 saloon, 330 second cabin and 800 steerage passengers, left Queenstown at 10 a. m. Wednesday.

The contract for repairing the light-house tender Azalea has been awarded to William F. Green & Co. of Chelsea at \$20,973.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Arrived.

Str Zealand (Br), Mathias, Liverpool June 14, Queenstown 15, mdse and passengers to White Star line.

Str Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S, mdse and passengers to J F Masters.

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Norfolk, mdse and passengers to C H Maynard.

Str Verona (Nor), Oxholm, Port Antonio, Jam, June 16, fruit to United Fruit Co.

Str Harvard, Colberth, New York, mdse, passengers to Albert Smith.

Str City of Everett, Sundburg, New York, oil.

Str Massachusetts, Pray, Eastport, Me, etc.

Str Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, Me.

Str Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland, Me.

Str City of Gloucester, Linnekin, Gloucester, Mass.

Tug Scranton, Pierce, Hoboken, tow bgs Tunkhannock, Pocono and Chenango.

Tug Mary F. Scully, Geeg, Newport News, tow by Scully and one other.

Tug Neponset, Sears, Newburyport, Mass.

Tug Ariel, Kemp, Lynn, Mass.

Str Annie E Banks (Br), Haughn, Grand Turk, T I, 11 days 6951 bushels salt for Eastern Salt Company.

Note—Captain Clark, not McGoldrick, arrived in tow by Wyoming.

Sch Agnes Manning, Higbee, Philadelphia, coal.

Sch James & Ella, from Newburyport, Mass. Sand.

Sailed.

Strs Prince George (Br), Yarmouth, N S; Howard, Norfolk; Persian, Philadelphia; Harvard, New York; James S. Whitney, do; Bloemfontein (Br), do; James T. Morse, Rockland; Calvin Austin, St John, N B; tugs Plymouth, Port Johnson, tow by C R R of N J, calling at Salem for C R R of N J, 11 and 12; Neponset, Sandwich, to return; Mary F. Scully, tow by for Portsmouth; Wyoming; Peter Amyot, tow three bgs.

Sch Reporter, Ipswich, Mass.

Cleared.

Strs Prince George (Br), McKinnon, Yarmouth, N S, by J F Masters; Prince Arthur (Br), Kinney, Yarmouth, N S, by same; Calvin Austin, Pierc, St John, N B, by J S Carder; Howard, Chase, Norfolk, by C H Maynard; Persian, Thacher, Philadelphia, by same; Harvard, Colberth, New York, by Albert Smith; Belfast, Curtis, Bangor, by Calvin Austin; Ransom B. Fuller, Strout, Portland, by J S Carder.

Notes.

Str Verona this morning brought 20,063 stems bananas for United Fruit Company. She is from Kingston and Port Morant.

Str Zealand brought 19 cabin, 143 second class and 375 third class passengers. She had strong southwest winds and rain during the passage.

Sch Leonard C (Br), from Dorchester, N B, brought 210,134 feet spruce scantling.

Sailings from Glasgow.

Parisian, for Boston, June 24.

California, for New York, June 25.

Sailings from London.

Minnewaska, for New York, June 25.

Sailings from Havre.

La Provence, for New York, June 25.

La Gasconne, for New York, June 25.

Sailings from Hamburg.

America, for New York, June 25.

President Grant, for New York, June 25.

Cincinnati, for New York, June 25.

Sailings from Bremen.

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York, June 25.

Sailings from Antwerp.

Vaderland, for New York, June 25.

Manitou, for New York, June 25.

Sailings from Rotterdam.

Potsdam, for New York, June 25.

Sailings from Flume.

Pannonia, for New York, June 25.

Sailings from Genoa.

Berlin, for New York, June 25.

Friedrich der Grosse, for New York, June 25.

Sailings from Naples.

Pannonia, for New York, June 25.

Transpacific Sailings.

WESTBOUND.

Sailings from San Francisco.

SAMA, for China and Japan, via Honolulu and Manilla, June 25.

Marpions, for Papeete, June 25.

Archie, for Australia and Sydney, June 25.

Sailings from Tacoma, Wash.

"Chicago Maru, for China and Japan, for Salem, and Molino, for Boston.

"Carryaux U. S. ma."

BALTIMORE, June 22—Arrd, strs Kennebec, Boston; Malden, Boston. NEWPORT NEWS, June 22—Arrd, strs Bay State, Boston; by Baravia, Boston. Sid, 22, str Mills, Boston.

CAPE HENRY, June 22—Psd out, str Junta, Baltimore for Boston via Newport News.

SHIPPING NOTES.

ST. JOHNS, N F—Str Prince Oscar (Ger), which went ashore at Flower cove while out bound from Montreal for Rotterdam, may become a total wreck. Str Diana is salvaging goods from the stranded vessel.

GULFPORT, Miss.—Str Kuleakin, hence for Colon, is ashore on Chandeleur island in a dangerous position, and efforts are being made to float her.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following notice to mariners has been issued:

Boston harbor, Neponset river, buoys moved, June 20. The buoys, now in second class, span water.

Str Steamer Gloucester from Norfolk, with 275 cts beans, 30 cts cucumbers, 2750 bbls potatoes.

Steamer Zealand from Liverpool.

Steamer Katahdin from Jacksonville, with 595 cts pineapples, 181 cts tomatoes, 20 bxs grape fruit, 7 cbs watermelons, 101 cts squash, 1 bbl potatoes.

Steamer J. S. Whitney from New York brought 200 bgs beans, 323 cts pineapples, 395 cts pineapples.

Steamer Yale from New York brought 352 bxs lemons, 35 bgs peanuts, 395 cts pineapples.

Steamer Harvard from New York brought 50 bgs beans, 7 bxs grape fruit, 173 bxs lemons, 100 bxs raisins, 844 cts pineapples, 192 bxs macaroni.

Steamer Yale from New York brought 352 bxs lemons, 35 bgs peanuts, 395 cts pineapples.

Steamer Harvard from New York brought 50 bgs beans, 7 bxs grape fruit, 173 bxs lemons, 100 bxs raisins, 844 cts pineapples, 192 bxs macaroni.

The Norfolk steamer due here tomorrow has 2800 bbls potatoes, 70 cts apples, 350 cts beans, 20 cts squash, 16 bbls beets.

BOSTON RECEIPTS.

Apples 17 barrels, strawberries 5815 crates, other berries 520 crates, peaches, 783 crates, watermelons 10 cars, cantaloupes 14 cars, California oranges 780 boxes, lemons 848 boxes, bananas 20,063 boxes, California deciduous fruit 4 cars, pineapples 313 crates, raisins 1136 boxes, peanuts 175 boxes, plums 1318 boxes, apricots 1256 boxes, cherries 2137 boxes, pears 7 boxes, green figs 93 boxes, potatoes 13,374 bushels.

NEW YORK FRUIT NEWS.

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The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

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CENTRAL STATES

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BOSTON AND N. E.

Leave your Free Want Ads. with the following newsdealers. They will send them to this office.

BOSTON.

Stefano Badens, 34 Atlantic ave. Barney Brown, 399 Cambridge st. A. F. Holt, 475 Shawmut ave. G. A. Nichols, 475 Shawmut ave. F. Kendrick, 772 Tremont st. Arthur C. Lane, 59 Charles st. Leslie Mervyn, 104 Tremont st. C. H. Nichols, 1781 Washington P. E. Richardson, 528 Tremont st. Minard & Thompson, 707 Harrison ave.

East Boston.

H. L. Brown, 100 Harrison st. A. Cawthron, 312 Harrison st.

Richard McDonald, 80 Meridian st. Miss J. Annie Taylor, 274 Meridian st.

South Boston.

Howard Flory, 100 Harrison st. T. A. Kenney, 70 West Broadway. S. D. James, 362 West Broadway.

Allston.

J. W. Dunn, 30 Franklin st. Amesbury.

Amesbury.

Howes & Allen, 14 Main st.

Andover.

O. P. Chase, 181 Andover st.

Arlington.

Arlington News Company.

Attleboro.

L. H. Cooper, 184 Main st.

Beverly.

Beverly News Company.

Brighton.

E. F. Perry, 338 Washington st.

Brockline.

W. D. Paine, 239 Washington st.

Brockton.

George C. Hayes, 55 Main st. E. M. Thompson, 17 Center st.

Cambridge.

D. B. Shattuck, 278 Cambridge st.

Charlestown.

S. A. Wilcox, 7 Main st.

Dorchester.

B. H. Hunter, 100 Dorchester ave.

Falmer.

M. B. French, 484 Broadway.

Fall River.

J. W. Mills, newsdealer, 41 So. Main.

Fitchburg.

L. M. Harcourt, 5 Fitchburg square.

Franklin.

Lewis W. Newell, 100 Franklin st.

Glastonbury.

C. G. Ochs, 100 Glastonbury ave.

Gloucester.

Frank M. Shurtliff, 114 Main st.

Hailey Hill.

William E. How, 27 Washington sq.

Hudson.

Charles G. Fairbanks, Co., 23 Main st.

Icehouse Plain.

Barrett & Carter, 118 So. Main st. P. F. Dresser, 531 Center st.

Lawrence.

James L. Fox, 20 Franklin st.

Leominster.

A. C. Hosmer, 100 Leominster.

Lowell.

G. C. Prince & Son, 108 Merrimac st.

Melrose.

B. N. Reed, 33 Market square.

Newhall.

F. W. Newhall, Lewis, cor. Broad st.

Malden.

L. P. Russell, 100 M. R. R.

Manchester.

M. E. Bedford, 100 Bedford st.

Newtonport.

Fowles News Company, 11 State st.

Rockland.

R. H. Peck, 134 Riverside ave.

Medford Hillside.

Frank B. Gilman, 334 Boston ave.

West Medford.

N. E. Wilcox, 476 North st.

Newton.

George L. Lawrence, 250 Newell st.

Needham.

New Bedford.

G. L. Briggs, 181 Purchase st.

Newburyport.

Fowles News Company, 11 State st.

Rockland.

A. S. Peterson, 100 Rockland.

Roxbury.

W. W. Davis, 100 Poplar st.

Springfield.

G. H. Miner & Co., 200 State st.

Stoneham.

The Newtons, 273 Wash. st. Newton.

Wellesley.

W. J. Keweenaw, 1100 Washington st.

West Somerville.

L. H. Steele, 11 College ave.

Weymouth.

C. H. Smith, 100 Weymouth st.

Winchester.

Woburn.

Woburn.

Moore & Parker, 100 Woburn.

Worcester.

E. A. Easton Company, corner Main and Pleasant st.

Connecticut.

Bridgeport News Company, 245-250 Middle st.

New Haven.

The Connecticut News Company, 204-206 State st.

Maine.

Hancock-O. C. Read & Co.

Waterville.

N. D. Estes, 50 Lisbon st.

Portland.

J. W. Peterson, 117 Middle st.

New Hampshire.

Concord.

Nashua.

G. F. Gibson, 100 North Main st.

Leicester.

James Sullivan & Co., 1 No. Main st.

Manchester.

W. H. Sweet & Co.

Nashua.

Spaulding & Trow.

Portsmouth.

Portsmouth News Agency, 21 Con-

Rhode Island.

Westerly - A. N. Nash.

Vermont.

Newport.

W. F. Bigelow, S. Bigelow's Pharmacy.

St. Johnsbury.

Broad & Watson, 27 Main st.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CROCKER PACKER, furniture packer, \$12-\$14 week; mention No. 3056. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

DECK HAND desires position, or as cabin boy on private yacht for the summer. T. B. BROWN, Hastings st., West Roxbury, Mass. 29

DRAUGHTSMAN desires position; experienced; graduate of Mass. Institute of Technology; aged 26. E. H. B., 114 Chandler st., Boston. 29

DRAFTSMAN, chemist, salesman (whole- sale), aged 25, \$10-\$12 week; best references; mention No. 3020. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

DRAFTSMAN, mechanical work, reading prints; aged 25, \$10-\$12 week; best references; mention No. 3042. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

DRUGGIST, registered, wants position; several years' experience; best references; from last employer. J. STACEY, 35 Everett st., Somerville, Mass. 29

EMPLOYMENT desired at home, doing anything. HENRY DICKEY, 1 Boylston pl., Boston. 29

EMPLOYMENT of any kind desired by man willing to work. A. BROOKS, 24 Rindge st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

EMPLOYMENT desired; good all-round scholar; good, sensible; industrial or business references. ARTHUR GATELY, 46 No. Fonda st., Roxbury, Boston. 29

EMPLOYMENT desired, either treeing, dressing or packing; 18 years' experience as fireman; will contract or work on salary. C. DOWNING, 39 Barker st., Cambridge, Mass. 29

EMPLOYMENT desired; preparing author's manuscripts for publisher; H. H. GUINEY, 16 Grosvenor Park, Boston. 29

ENGINEER, second class, desires position; do over; repairs; references from past and present employers. E. B. R., 11 Gloucester st., Boston. 29

ENGINEER, first-class, desires position; 20 years' experience; also machinist; strictly temperate. Address W. A. TOWLE, 145 Cross st., Somerville, Mass. 29

ENGINEER, 12 years' experience; mention No. 3040. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

ENGINEER, 12 years' experience; has kit of tools; A. reference; mention No. 3052. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

ENGINEER, watchman, age 55, 25 years' experience; mention No. 3032. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

ENGINEER, 20 years' experience; wants position as foreman on large farm; strictly temperate; best references. RALPH GREY, room 1, 27 Tremont st., Boston. 29

FARMER, 20 years' experience, wants position as foreman on large farm; strictly temperate; best references. RALPH GREY, room 1, 27 Tremont st., Boston. 29

FARM HAND, wife and wife, traveling south; wants \$50 a month; acquainted with all kinds of farm machinery; horses; mention No. 3054. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

FARM FOREMAN, age 38, \$35-\$45 month; experience on dairy farm and raising crops; mention No. 3040. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

FOREMAN desires position as mason or building superintendent; best references; temperate; familiar with concrete construction. B. H. D., 41 Dix St., Dorchester, Mass. 29

GASOLINE ENGINEER desires position on power boat; 7 years' experience; 24 years of age. American; also a marine engineer. R. H. ROBERTS, 496 Elm St., South Boston, Mass. 29

GENERAL MAN wants position; private place or farm; handy with tools; milk, lawn, garden, poultry; experienced American; references. J. QUINN, 16 Greenwich St., Marblehead, Mass. 29

GENERAL MAN wants situation in private family; understands care of horses and lawn; Newtons preferred. THOMAS W. DUNN, 141 Beacon st., Newton Highlands, Mass. 29

HEAD BELLMAN desires employment; best references; speaks English, French, married; age 31; 12 years' experience in best hotel; willing to go out of town. P. G. DODD, 108 E. Ninth st., 1st floor, South Boston, Mass. 29

HEAD SHIPPER, ass't. office manager or clerk, age 24; \$15-\$20 week. All experience and references; mention No. 3071. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

HIGH SCHOOL JUNIOR would like employment for summer in or around Boston; will do most anything. GUY T. CHISHOLM, 161 Forest st., Malden, Mass. 29

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT would like employment through the summer months; can furnish good references. R. E. ARMSTRONG, Jr., 181 Huntington av., Boston. 29

HOTEL CLERK, wife position in country hotel; temperate; experienced; references. JOHN J. HAUPERT, Lawrence, Mass. 29

HOTEL CLERK, age 38; mention 3064. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

HOUSEMAN OR BUTLER (colored) desires position in doctor's office; best references. R. Y., 73 Camden st., Boston. 29

HOUSEMAN desires position; clean paints, rug, etc. M. SMITH, 124 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 29

HOUSEMAN, first-class experience, wants clean, clean windows, bed, rug, laundry, etc. take care of the lawn, etc. furniture, house with tools; wants temporary work or steady; hotel or private place, or will work by the hour. JOHN COSTA, 22 Stewart st., Lynn, Mass. 29

JANITOR desires position as messenger; elevator; general temp; industrial; office; trustworthiness; good references. HENRY T. ARCHIBALD, 10 Notre Dame st., Roxbury, Mass. 29

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JANITOR, general man; mechanical work; aged 25; 23 years' experience in building construction; mention No. 3027. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 8 Kneeland st., tel. Oxford 2960, Boston. 29

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THE HOME FORUM

ENGLISH UNFILED

A possession of the people worth conserving.

THAT there are words enough and to spare for all one's need of utterance surely the astounding total of 400,000 words and phrases announced of the revised International dictionary should be assurance. That we do not speak our minds of a style as clean cut and convincing as was the wont of our forebears would certainly not seem to be for lack of proper growth in the language itself, apace with development in general. The reason is perhaps rather that the modern inexact use of words has leveled them all to one monotony of the commonplace, denying distinction to any. Ten times "ten low words" creep in many a dull line, words that held their heads high enough till they were forced to basset uses.

A study of the dictionary shows that the words have fallen on evil days indeed. A horde of poor relations infests the once dignified and exclusive house of their hospitality. They must provide bed and board and a reason for being to tatterdemalion notions which once were quite beneath the notice of a truly correct and conservative word. Or they are forced to cover a multitude of meanings which belong to quite another roof-tree, and all words alike grow featureless, lose the gracious charm of individuality from this mistaken community of living.

An example of this multiplication of definitions is seen in a very simple little word, which does not exactly come under the category, however, of abused words. This is the three lettered "but." It used as a conjunction and preposition. It lists 11 definitions and 33 citations as against

six in the same dictionary twenty years ago. The word "full" has 15 definitions in the new Webster against nine in the Century dictionary of 20 years back. That these secondary and quaternary meanings—all the way up to a dozen or twenty—are in many cases wrestlings from the original uses is perhaps a defensible stand for the purist to take. Such a word as "adore" illustrates. Its original meaning, both from its root significance and its strongest, best use, is that of worship. Yet has one not heard the enthusiast tell of an adorable bonnet? Even the soberer truancy of the real meaning found in the lover's use of the word to his beloved is plainly a lessening of the authority of the word. It is a pity that this beautiful sonorous vocable should not have its single sacred meaning preserved to it.

If all words but kept their specific shade of meaning what gain in clarity both of thought and expression would come about, and what gain in time now wasted by much speaking. The force of the English Bible lies in its directness. Few words and meanings tell the story. Modern writers search by much handling of an idea to set it more fully forth, giving the reader every possible light upon it through the medium of words, in the hope that one another will hold the illuminating ray for the beholder. This is necessary perhaps because words no longer have their delicately differentiated meanings. For one sensitive to what the Germans call "Sprachgefühl," a study of the English tables of synonyms is perturbing. Here are accounted as meaning the same thing—also why synonymous?—words that

THE avenue of the 9th of December, which is the fashionable residential street of Lima, the capital of Peru, has the same place among the other streets of the city that Fifth avenue has in New York or Commonwealth avenue in Boston. Naturally enough the name, which was given in honor of a battle won by the Peruvian forces in the war with Chile, is rather clumsy for everyday use, and is usually shortened to "Paseo Colon," or in English, Columbus avenue.

The city of Lima is situated at the foot of granite hills which form part of the coast range of the Peruvian Andes. It is built on both sides of the Rimac river, which divides the city proper from the suburb of San Lazaro. Originally it was walled in, but now the walls have been torn down and beautiful boulevards built in their places.

In the center of the business section there is a grand square known as the Plaza de Armas. This forms a perfect rectangle, two sides of which are occupied by the government buildings, the palace, the city buildings and the cathedral.

The mint building, the Institute for Industrial Arts, and the government military school also face on this square, and many other institutions, including the schools for engineering and navigation. The museum of antiquities—which

Kind Thoughts

Kindness of word and act will fail of its full effect unless kindness of thought lies behind it. We may fancy we are guarding our feeling of dislike and distrust, so carefully that no hint of them escapes beyond the conduct toward our brother which we are trying to make above reproach; but the thought that lies in our heart will make itself known. Secret jealousy and antagonism create an atmosphere against which we strive in vain to establish relations of confidence and friendliness with others. If we would grow love in another's heart we must plant the seeds in our own.—Scottish American.

WATCHING AN AEROPLANE FLIGHT

A eye-witness of a recent aeroplane flight says: At Ranelagh, near London, at 3 o'clock, Grahame White is going to fly, and we make special efforts to be present and arrive punctually and with keen excitement.

The gardens are looking lovely, rhododendrons, azaleas and irises everywhere; but, instead of lingering with them, we hasten on, for we are "up in the clouds" and nothing "of the earth earthy" will satisfy us.

Polo is going on, but even that hardly arrests our attention, though a game that we usually love to watch for hours together; we pass by with apparent indifference; but at that moment the players begin to change ponies, and on to

the ground comes the most perfect looking pony imaginable, gray with black points, such action! such carriage! a perfect dream of beauty! Then one of the opposing team flashes past us on a chestnut pony that gives me the idea of perfection from another point of view, pace, strength, and extraordinary agility. Meanwhile crowds of people are hastening along in one direction, so it is easy to know where the flying is to take place; we find chairs, and take up our position opposite the starting point; it is 3 o'clock, and we congratulate ourselves on our well-timed expedition; but time flies onward, and a rumor goes round that the aeroplane which has arrived requires adjustment, and later still another rumor says that the wind is rising and perhaps no flying will be possible, owing to the close vicinity of the trees round the ground, and to windward.

People walk round the ground and try to pass the time in many ways; many are obliged to leave, owing to

pressing engagements, but the more persistent remain, and at length Grahame White appears; he is at once inundated with questions as to his intentions and plans. I am told that he thinks the wind very unfavorable, but promises to start at 7 o'clock, whatever the weather may be. We have waited four solid hours, but at last there is a rumor of excitement, the course is cleared, the great white creature is moving and with a rush and whirring noise the aeroplane leaves the ground and flies straight down the course.

Wonderful as it seems today, travel by aeroplane will doubtless be common enough in the future. One's first impression on seeing an aeroplane in full flight is difficult to describe. One feels, however, that every new invention or discovery is merely a stepping stone leading humanity to something still more wonderful tomorrow, for seeming impossibilities today are common occurrences tomorrow.

A SOUTH AMERICAN CAPITAL



THE AVENUE OF THE 9TH OF DECEMBER, LIMA, PERU.

Fashionable street which is more commonly called Columbus avenue.

has the most complete collection of relics of the days of the Incas in existence—and the exhibition palaces are located in the immediate vicinity.

Here also is to be found the oldest university in the new world, founded 1551, very shortly after the Spanish conquest. There are large zoological and botanical gardens, and in spite of the fact that it is the business district, there are several parks.

Lima was for many years the commercial center of the west coast of South America, and still has a very

large trade through its seaport, Callao, which is situated but seven miles away.

The principal exports are silver, copper, ore, cinchona, soap, vicuna wool, chinchilla skins and sugar. There is also much niter shipped.

The city was founded by Pizarro in 1535, and was first called Ciudad de las Reyes (City of the Kings), because the site was chosen on the festival day of the kings. Until the founding of the Peruvian republic it was the seat of the Spanish viceroys and has been the capital of the country ever since.

In the infantry the colors consist of

the King's and regimental colors, the

former never being carried by a guard

except in the case of a guard mounted

over the King or any member of the

royal family, or over a viceroy, and are

only used at guard mounting or other

ceremonials when a member of the royal

family or a viceroy is present or on those

occasions when the national anthem is

appointed to be played. Colors are not

now carried on service, but during the

absence of the regiment at the front are

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 28, 1910.

Civil Service and the Nation

GOVERNOR DRAPER of Massachusetts has refused to give a hearing on Surveyor of the Port McCarthy's charges that the civil service commission has been derelict in dealing with his, Mr. McCarthy's, appointment as a fire commissioner. We have said before and repeat it now, that this question of the application of the principle of civil service reform, though it happens to be raised in the commonwealth of Massachusetts, is one that affects the whole country and touches its vital interests. We have endeavored to put this before our readers with moderation and good humor, so that we feel that these can still be shown even in dealing with utterances that are quite opposed to the interests of the community. We have made to us through the press the proposition that because of an interpretation of the laws alleged to be erroneous, the test of a candidate for the Governor's chair shall be his willingness to promise the removal of the present board. In other words, that because the present Governor has declined to help the revenge of a disappointed candidate upon the board that would not certify him, the Governor shall fail of reelection, should he be a candidate again, and the board shall be removed from office. It is to be doubted whether a more ingenuous demand has ever been made; an important branch of the public service is to be dislocated because its dislocation is demanded by a candidate who was not able to force the board to do what he wished them to do.

The whole purpose of the various enactments in behalf of civil service reform has been to simplify matters, to protect the public interest and to remove from the dust and reek of faction the appointment of public officials. It has been shown that the present board has certified a great number of appointments; it has not been shown that they failed to certify Mr. McCarthy through neglect of duty or from any wrong motive, and with the work of the commission the public is satisfied. Because of this case now under discussion resentment has been aroused, and disappointment has been felt, and an attempt is being sedulously made to arouse feeling against the civil service board and to stir up party passions against a work that has decency and merit for its object. When the people realize this, they will realize what it means to have the whole work of civil service nullified because the board has not happened to please this or that man. The government of no community exists for the purpose of assisting in partisan political warfare, but if the enemies of the civil service board do not change their note, the people will conclude that they think so. This is a question that touches the whole country, Shall there be law or shall there not be law? Shall the executive, each time that a candidate is not pleased with the board's actions, thereupon proceed to remove them? And if he does not, and is undismayed by threats, is he then to be replaced with one that shall be more subservient? A threat, open and elaborate, has been made that if the law shall not bend to the individual, then that the individual shall punish the law. It behooves us to meditate upon this.

BRITISH engineers who have seen the plans of the four dreadnaughts which Russia is building are of the opinion that they will be antiquated before they are launched. By that time the up-to-date war craft, may have developed a pair of wings or the progress made by the world's peace congresses may have rendered all warships superfluous.

The Turkish Woman

EVERY ONE knows the pathetic story of harem life told by that master of French prose, Pierre Loti, in his book "Desenchantes." It is a story which has gained many sympathizers for the Turkish woman, and yet the Turkish woman pictured in it is probably a *rara avis* rather than otherwise. The ordinary Turkish woman, though she is commonly a wise ruler in the harem, has not enjoyed the frank liberty of her European sister, particularly of the Anglo-Saxon members of that sisterhood. The schemes, therefore, of her western champions, if they could be put into immediate effect, would probably be rather embarrassing to her than otherwise. The Turks themselves have a proverb, "It requires no skilled labor to pull down a wall, but the building up of one is entirely another matter."

The Young Turk who wanders west to Berlin or Paris in search of military or administrative training is by nature at once so urbane and so diplomatic that those who converse with him are apt in future explanations to darken counsel with words without knowledge. His temporary contact with the west usually only deepens his eastern prejudices. He commonly returns to Turkey an even more convinced Mohammedan than when he left it. In one respect alone, indeed, does the Turk, who has traveled abroad, appear to have thoroughly assimilated western ideas, and that is his interest in every species of improved war material. This being so, it might have been inferred that the chance of any immediate change in the status of Turkish women was outside the realm of practical politics. The silent change in thinking, however, which is communicating itself to all nations and to all manner of men in those nations, has reached the Golden Horn, and a step which seemed practically unattainable has been brought about by financial pressure.

It might have been imagined that the last man to father any tampering with the marriage question in Turkey would have been the Sheikh-ul-Islam. Yet it is precisely the Sheikh-ul-Islam who has brought about the present reform. Impressed by the extraordinary decline in marriages caused by the oppressive payments enforced on the Turkish bridegroom, the Sheikh-ul-Islam, by a stroke of the pen, has swept away all these burdens, which have no sanction in the Koran, and has declared that as soon as a Turkish boy and girl are of age they shall be at liberty to marry without purchasing the consent of the latter's parents. Such a decision may be described as the Magna Charta of Turkish womanhood. No doubt the Turkish woman has still many leagues to travel before she can claim to have attained to the independence of her European sister, no doubt in this very new enactment there are many dangers she will have to overcome, but at its base lies the great concession of freedom of the marriage contract which even in Europe has not yet been entirely won.

Removal of the Oklahoma Capital

THE question raised by the removal of the capital of Oklahoma from Guthrie to Oklahoma City, in its legal aspect, is one well calculated to interest the layman as well as the lawyer. When the enabling act for the admission of Oklahoma into the Union was drawn, care was taken to fix the capital of the forty-sixth state at Guthrie, and like care was taken to provide that the capital should remain there until 1913. Oklahoma City was neither as important nor as powerful then as it has since grown to be, but it seemed to be so bent upon becoming the capital of the new state that it was deemed by Congress to be the wise thing to arrange matters so that the location of the capital would remain fixed for at least six years.

The friends of Guthrie, or, to be more exact, the foes of capital removal, decided that they would take another precautionary step, and they saw to it that words binding the state to regard all the things stipulated in the enabling act as an ordinance irrevocable were inserted in the constitution. Regardless of all this, however, the proposal to locate the capital of the state permanently in Oklahoma City was recently submitted to the people and carried by a large majority. Because population is at present flowing into the country tributary to Guthrie, the Cherokee tribal lands becoming occupied very rapidly, and because of the remarkable growth of Muskogee since the admission of the territory, it is believed that Oklahoma City and its partisans were doubtful as to the wisdom of waiting until 1913, and hence the coup. But Guthrie, of course, is not content with the verdict, or with its alleged legality. Admitting the possibility of weakness in the enabling act provision, the state constitution, it is held by friends of the discarded capital, should certainly be binding. And Guthrie is far from being alone in holding to this position. People who have small as well as large interests in Oklahoma are asking pertinently whether, if this decision shall be allowed to stand, there is anything to prevent the people of Oklahoma at any time, should they elect to do so, from employing the initiative and referendum for the vitiation of contracts of any kind, even where they are embraced in fundamental law.

Just what course the national government shall take with reference to the matter it is impossible to state at this time. But the fact that in the enabling acts for New Mexico and Arizona, just passed, it has made provision for the retention of Santa Fe and Phoenix as the capitals of the new states until 1925 goes to prove that, notwithstanding the occurrence in Oklahoma, federal authority still believes itself to be a party of some consequence in the making of a contract of this kind, and it is possible that in Oklahoma it may insist upon respectful recognition of this claim.

To TENNYSON's line, "In that fierce light which beats upon a throne," might well be added the words, "and about the home of an American ex-President." Mr. Roosevelt declares, "I am trying to do the best I can to be a private citizen," but it is becoming quite apparent that unless the people of the land evince a more general and genuine willingness to help him in his purpose its successful achievement must remain a matter of some doubt. Yet there must be some degree of quiet satisfaction in his present inability to keep his admirers from congregating on the front lawn.

A DESPATCH from Vermont announces that a draft of the platform to be submitted to the committee on resolutions at the Republican state convention, contains an expression of belief that the adjustment of the tariff should be taken out of politics.

When the directors of a joint stock corporation and the stockholders agree that some changes must be made in the methods of business to keep the company at its needed pitch of prosperity, and are further agreed in large numbers that the old methods are not entirely fair to some of the stockholders, the readjustment is governed by the rules of commercial sense alone. It would be a bold director that argued that because stockholder A was making money, therefore stockholder B ought to be satisfied. Nor would B willingly choose A to guide the reorganization. Yet a spectacle akin to this has been solemnly paraded before the eyes of the country on more than one occasion when tariff revision has been undertaken and the people have meekly accepted the result. It is not clear, however, that such meekness is to be perennial. The national intelligence is becoming sharpened under the benevolent influence of a system of taxation which it has no hand in framing, and gradually is becoming aware of the fact that tariff legislation, a work calling for the greatest ability and the loftiest integrity, has been not more than a scramble of grotesquely unworthy interests.

The object of a protective tariff is to provide money for the expenses of the government and to preserve domestic trade for our own citizens that they, rather than foreigners, shall profit. In its large sense, it is taxation for exclusory purposes. Whether the theory of protection be good or bad is not our province to discuss at this time, but we wish to point out that the proposal of such a plank as that submitted in Vermont is significant. It is so for the reason that it shows a proper and just sentiment that the tariff is a matter of the business of carrying on the government, and that its revision or change should be the object of the same impartiality as the work of a government department in agriculture. If the protective tariff as it exists today in the United States be correct, then it will be strengthened by fair and impartial treatment, for then it will be seen to rest on its own excellence. It does not receive this treatment today and never can until the question is dealt with by a body of men that are disinterested and whose sole business is to weigh facts. As it is now, such work has been done by those that, however good their intentions may possibly have been, have listened to politics with one ear and to the country with the other, and the result has not been agreeable.

The people are perfectly right in their instinct that such matters must be handled unselfishly, but that nothing unselfish has ever been done by a packed jury.

We can all go sailing the air, it's seen,

About as we will, as soon

As the Wrights have hitched their flying machine

To Zeppelin's big balloon.

FROM various sections of the country come reports that more women are preparing to be candidates for office this year than ever before. Perhaps they are counting on the nature of their domestic accomplishments to help them in making a clean sweep.

DISREGARDING the other parties against whom the United States government has begun criminal proceedings, with the purpose, plainly, of presenting the case upon its merits as it appears to southern eyes, the New Orleans Picayune deals exclusively with Messrs. Hayne and Brown, charged with violating the Sherman anti-trust law in connection with operations in cotton. It appears that these men are engaged extensively in the cotton business in New Orleans. Some months ago, believing that the price of cotton would be greatly increased by reason of a short supply and a growing demand, they bought large quantities of the staple for future delivery. It is taken for granted that the parties from whom they purchased the cotton did not believe that the price would advance greatly, because they seem to have been eager to sell. The price did go up, and the sellers, it is alleged, found much difficulty in obtaining cotton at the rates at which they had agreed to deliver it.

Under the indictment these gentlemen are charged with entering into a combination in restraint of trade. It is held, however, that the restraint-of-trade clause in the Sherman law should apply to parties who are combining to prevent sales, whereas in the present case the indictments have been brought against the parties who had made purchases and were trying to get their goods which the sellers declined to deliver. If Brown and Hayne had been the sellers instead of the buyers, it is contended, and had been in possession of the cotton which they refused to deliver, holding it for higher prices, they would have been plainly indictable under the law as combining to restrain trade, but being the buyers whose purchases were held back from them, the conditions are very different.

It is undoubtedly the case that similar operations in grain and other produce are carried on in Chicago daily, that similar operations in stocks are daily carried on in New York, and that similar transactions in futures are carried on to some extent in every considerable trade center of the country. The South wants to know why it should be a crime to believe that cotton is going to advance, while in the North one may legitimately believe as much as he likes in the upward tendency of wheat. The President, in common with scores of leading business men, and in agreement with some of our most important business exchanges, has favored certain changes in the Sherman law which would make it less sweeping than it is at present, but it must be known in the South that while the intelligent sentiment of the country favors the widest possible latitude in trading commensurate with public safety and with due regard for public morals, there is an almost universal demand for the stricter regulation of transactions in futures.

COUNT ZEPPELIN'S determination to conquer the air, and in his own chosen way, is worthy of the world-wide admiration it has won. If the dirigible balloon is finally to be steered into the harbor of permanent and complete success, he is to be credited very largely with the notable achievement.

SPLENDIDLY comprehensive as the arrangements are already for bringing higher education closer to the masses of the people in this city and its suburbs, it would seem to the careful observer that it will be necessary to educate the masses with regard to the educational opportunities placed within their reach by the new university extension plan. Those who are worthy of the training that may be had at convenient hours and at a nominal charge—and there are thousands of these—should be instructed as to the necessary preliminaries. The commission on extension course at University hall, Cambridge, is prepared to impart this information; it is apparently the pleasure as well as the duty of the press to make this fact widely known.

Harvard University, Tufts College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Wellesley College, and other educational institutions, are cooperating in this movement, and the courses will be the same, practically, as those given to the students in the regular school year. The work will begin in late September and will continue into May, the classes meeting in the rooms of Boston University and the Institute of Technology on Boylston street. The Lowell Institute collegiate courses and the courses of the Lowell Institute Teachers' School of Science will be included in the work.

The extent to which the classes may be attended, and the interest taken in the movement generally, will determine, of course, what future steps shall be taken. It seems certain that once under way the work will suffer no backward step, and it is only reasonable to assume that the new activities will not only be made more and more effective from year to year in Greater Boston, but that they will be extended far beyond geographical boundaries now set for them.

IT LOOKS now as if President Taft's knack of making hay while the sun shines will leave him at the adjournment of Congress "right in clover."

ON THE general proposition that what we ought to do is to save money, not to spend it, Senator Bacon of Georgia opposed the item in the sundry civil bill appropriating \$100,000 to enable the President to carry on an inquiry with the view of discovering and applying more economical methods of transacting business in the executive departments. This is only one of many instances illustrative of the fact that while economy in administration is one of the greatest and most urgent of our national needs, the feeling is widespread, not only in political but in non-political circles, that this need should be met without cost and if possible without trouble to the country.

We dislike not only to spend money in order that we may learn how to save, but we dislike the idea of scaling down any of our pet expenses or parting with any of our governmental luxuries. We shall have to do these things sooner or later. We shall not only be compelled to pay out money to learn how we may economize, but we shall have to "get down off our high horse" as a people and practise self-denial all along the line.

THE arrangement to have King George's coronation take place about the middle of next May no doubt determines pretty clearly which of Great Britain's fair daughters is to be crowned "queen of the May" with the next recurrence of the springtime.

Popularizing Higher Education

The Cost of Economy